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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 36

CHARLOTTE, N. C., AUGUST 29, 1929

No. 26

Those Yarn Beams with Badly Worn Gudgeons

Can be used for a long time with our new
Adjustable and Oilable Yarn Beam Bearings.

These New Bearings prevent Jumping Beams.

They will improve the appearance of your cloth.

They prolong the life of Yarn Beams.

They wear longer than any other Yarn Beam
Bearing.

They keep Let-off Pinions in better shape because
they prevent broken teeth due to beam jumping.

They can be adjusted. They can be oiled.

They can be used on old or new looms.

Let's Talk It Over.

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This clothing should receive your careful consideration and be given a trial.

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INCORPORATED
1911

SAFETY

Safety guards for machinery are not more necessary than protecting your floors from slipperiness—a common form of accident in the mill.

And no safety guard ever provided better protection to a machine than the cleaner,



provides to your floors.

How else could you explain the fact that many of its users have removed their warning cards against slipping.

And the cost is so low that it is the most inexpensive accident insurance you can buy.



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Take gears, for example.

GEAR design is an extremely intricate subject. Gear efficiency is often a matter of complicated mathematical formulas. Gear material varies widely — and should — according to the work to be done.

All gears in Whitin textile machinery are designed by experience. When they need to be replaced, the best results come from gears made and designed with the same care as the originals.

Or castings ▾ ▾ ▾ ▾ ▾

A couple of thousandths of an inch error on the machining of a casting means forced fits. Forced fits mean excessive wear — breakdowns — lost time and money. The original castings are finished with the aid of accurate jigs and fixtures. Replacements work better if they are equally carefully made.

Our repair service is maintained to help our customers get the utmost from their Whitin machinery. Let us help on your repair and replacement work.



WHITIN MACHINE WORKS

WHITINSVILLE, MASS., U. S. A.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

ATLANTA, GA.

August 29, 1929

a control of the **QUALITY** of Production

QUALITY in finished fabrics is secured through the proper handling of a number of factors. It is now recognized that spooling is one of these influences.

Good spooling naturally is dependent upon the construction of the spools employed. The fundamentally superior construction of Lestershire Fibre Spools assures both better production and more economical production.

Lestershires stand alone in absolute trueness of every dimension. The correct traverse is particularly important. This means that the yarn winds on evenly—that when it is drawn off there is no uneven tension which would result in stretching the yarn, and later cause trouble at the loom.

Lestershire Spools make money for you by bettering quality . . . and save money because they last for years.

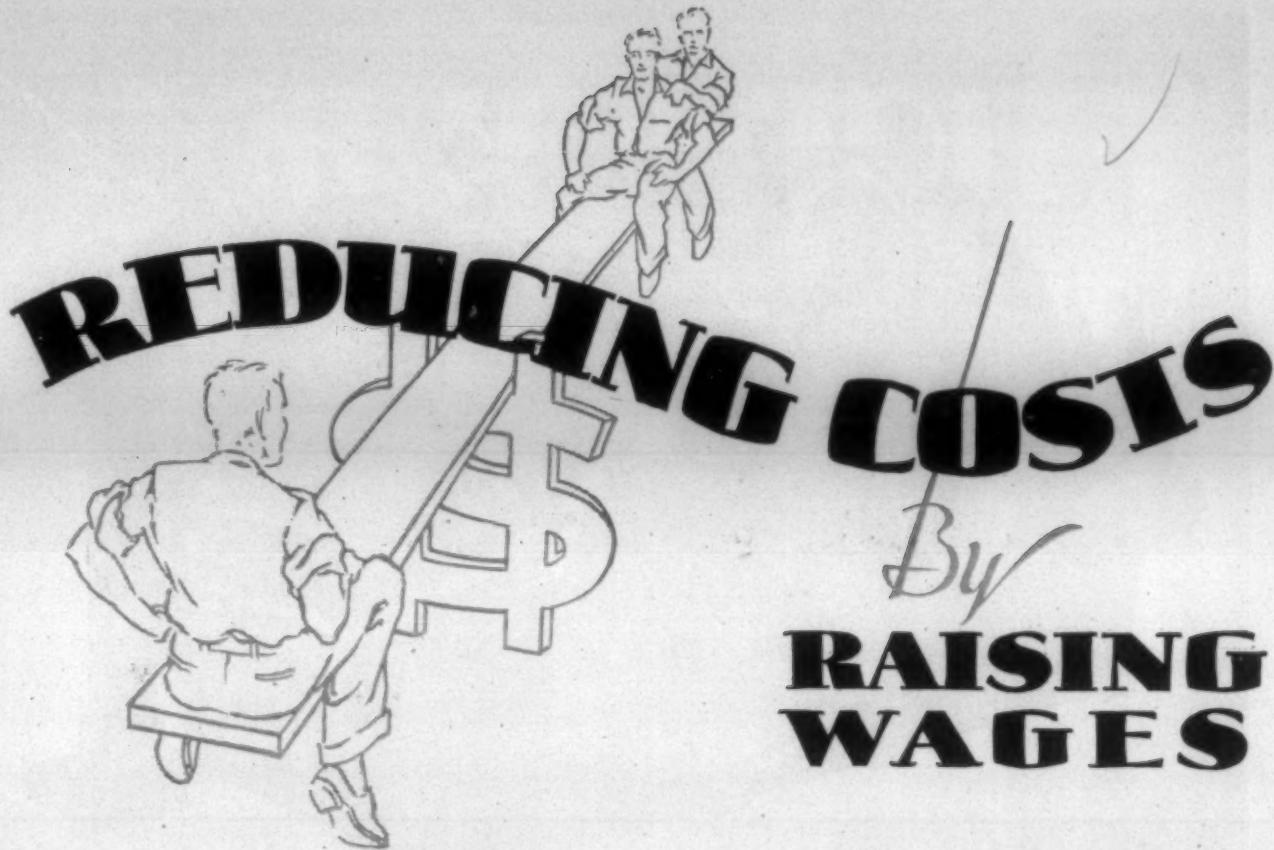
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Charlotte, N. C.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED!



The textile industry must face two diametrically opposite forces. 1—The absolute necessity of competing with the low priced foreign goods made by labor receiving only a fraction of the American wages. 2—The rising standard of American living conditions which form a competition between industries for labor and are gradually raising all wage scales.

A Carolina mill executive says in Cotton:

"The weakest and least competent operating executive in the industry can reduce costs by cutting wages, which may at times seem to be a necessary step for existence, but it is the strong, far-seeing and intelligent man who can reduce costs by raising wages."

"Practically every mill organization will be found to be more or less honeycombed with jobs for which the pay is low, and the help that fills these jobs will be found to be the most expensive and highest paid for the return received of any on your payroll."

"Investigate and you will find they are doing about one-fifth of a day's work and receiving about two-thirds of what an able man's pay should be. Send them home and put one man on the two jobs and give him three-fourths of the pay received by the two of them. Then stop and think what you have accomplished."

"1st. You have reduced the cost of manufacturing.

"2nd. You have increased the quality and quantity of the work done.

"3rd. You have improved the personnel in that department.

"4th. You have improved the working atmosphere by introducing an element of alertness and energy as opposed to two elements of inertia.

"5th. You have placed the able and capable operatives in a better position to take care of those in their family who are not able to work.

"6th. You have raised the average pay received by your operatives.

"7th. You have raised the standing of the industry in the eyes of the public."

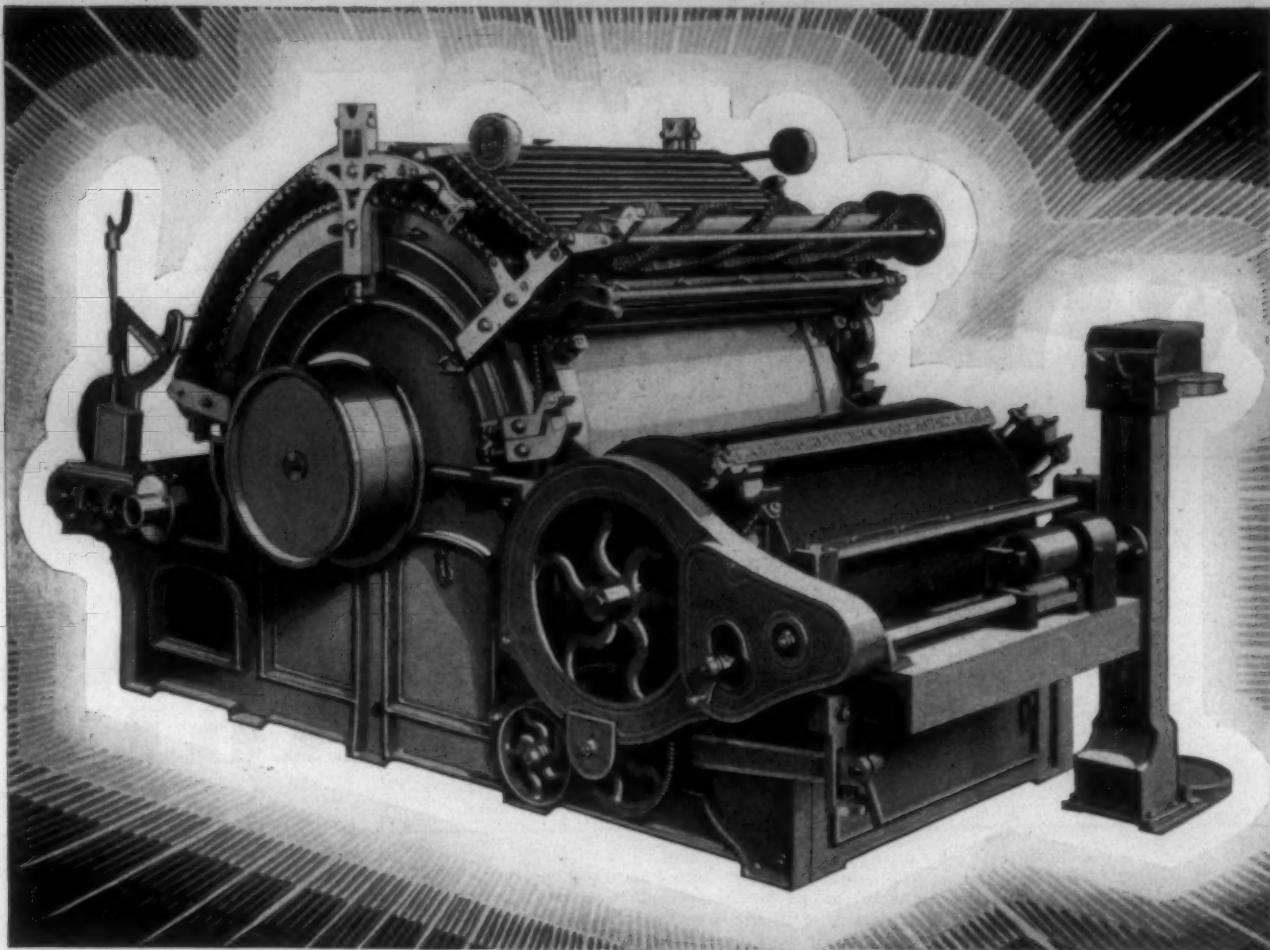
The above is true—the solution at one point lies in the Labor Extension System of removing the unskilled work from the skilled worker, so allowing him to do more and better skilled work.

Termaco, Utsman, Type K and other Terrell Machines occupy a key position in these cost reducing systems beside the saving they effect in waste and in the cleaning of roving and feeler bobbins.

Write for full descriptive literature on these machines. In writing please state whether you are interested in cleaning roving or filling bobbins and, if possible, send a sample of the particular bobbin which you have in mind. If you are interested also in motor-driven machine, kindly give full details, including voltage, phase, and cycle of your current.

The TERRELL MACHINE COMPANY *Charlotte, N. C.*

**General Supply Co., Danielson, Conn., Agents for New England States,
New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Canada**



THE ACE OF CARDS

Points of Superiority

Performance figures,
specifications
and names of users
gladly sent upon request.

- Rigid Bend, mathematically correct at all stages of wear of the wire.
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- Arrangement for adjusting Flats whereby accuracy to the thousandth part of an inch is obtained.
- Better quality of yarn made from the same cotton, or equally good yarn made from cheaper cotton.
- Patent method of securing Clothing to the Flats, neatest, cleanest and most effective.
- Patent Top Flat Grinding Arrangement for grinding from the working seating of the Flats.
- Patent Flat Stripping Motion which insures perfect stripping without damage to the Clothing on the Flats.
- Back Bends or Circles for supporting Flats and preventing sagging and stretching of chains.

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PAWTUCKET, R. I.

Southern Office: 814-816 ATLANTA TRUST CO. BLDG., ATLANTA, GA.

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Condensation can be prevented by insulating the roof with Armstrong's Corkboard in sufficient thickness

THE insulation of roofs with an adequate thickness of Armstrong's Corkboard will stop ceiling condensation and drip. It is the most effective and economical remedy known and repays its cost many times over in the benefits that result from eliminating this costly nuisance.

Under a cork-insulated roof, free from condensation, there is less spoilage of goods and damage to machinery, and far more comfortable working conditions. Temperature and humidity are

more readily controlled and many years are added to the life of the roof by preventing rot and decay.

A roof adequately insulated with Armstrong's Corkboard is practically heatproof, which means easier heating in winter at much lower cost, and cooler workrooms in summer.

You need not build a new roof to get the benefits of insulation. Insulate right over your present roof with Armstrong's Corkboard. It is easily laid.

Armstrong engineers have had wide experience with condensation problems. Their services are at your call for a survey and recommendations. There is no obligation. Armstrong Cork & Insulation Company, (Division of Armstrong Cork Co.), 909 Concord St., Lancaster, Pa.; McGill Bldg., Montreal; 11 Brant St., Toronto, 2.

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for the Roofs of All Kinds of Buildings



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“LION BRAND RAYON”**

We recommend it for excellent winding quality,
cleanliness, tensile strength and just right
percentage of elongation.

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180 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOL. 36

CHARLOTTE, N. C., AUGUST 29, 1929

No. 26

Present Fashion Importance of Cotton

A Radio Talk by Ethel E. De Zon, Fashion Director of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

THE cotton goods trades have never enjoyed as much popularity as they do today and I firmly believe that next year will see these materials even more popular. It is fashionable now to use cotton and linen materials for nearly every purpose that silk can be used for and there are some garments that are even lovelier in cotton, now that we see them, than they ever were in silk. Cotton goods used to be a matter of price. We used cotton materials for certain things because silk was too expensive. During the last few years, American manufacturers, and a few European, too, have produced cottons and linens that are very beautiful, enticing us to wear them. Intricate designs, both woven and printed, every variety of color and most of these guaranteed to be washfast and lightfast, exquisite prints, hand or machine blocked and so many lovely and delicate dotted and embroidered designs. In fact, there are no longer any limitations to the designers' art in cottons and certainly no standard designs to abide by. This is probably why so many uses have been found for these materials. Almost every new design seems to suggest another use until we find that there is a cotton or linen material for every use we can name in clothes and a good variety of designs and types to choose from, too.

Paris designers of women's clothes, always alert for any new or novel change, took just about every type cotton and linen especially the printed designs they could get from America and added to the growing prestige of these materials by creating not only new uses but some very lovely and fashionable garments for their annual collections and exhibitions through the last several seasons. Cotton fabrics with which we have been familiar for years were given a new feeling by the addition of new weaves, colors and prints. Things that we never thought of making out of cotton goods were created for us by a steadily increasing variety of weaves, colors and prints. This year, and according to the latest market evidences for next year, will see just as much of cottons and linens as of other materials.

The following short list is of the most popular cottons and linens which have registered well this year and their most popular uses.

In the early summer months a vogue for quilted things was much in evidence. This spread to wearables and some very pretty quilted sport coats were worn. They were made of printed cambric and other materials like muslin and had mostly red or yellow backgrounds with tiny old-fashioned American designs such as our grandmothers used to make patchwork quilts out of. The latest thing that I have seen in these coats was made of fine lines in plain colors and stitched

by hand or machine in a contrasting color with a hat to match. With the printed quilted coats, plain linen or cotton sleeveless dresses were worn. With the plain color quilted coats, printed dresses were worn.

Cotton damask, exactly like mother's kitchen tablecloth, is being used for sport and beach coats. They are checked in green, blue, red and yellow with white grounds and trimmed with plain colors, to match the damask.

Coarse linen, in all plain colors as well as prints, is very good just now for sport and beach wear. Sleeveless dresses, both printed and plain, being worn with them. There are some chic street ensembles appearing lately, usually in dark colors like dark brown or black. White and very light colors being used for the blouses to go with them, mostly sleeveless, and generally the tuck-in style.

Pique in plain colors and printed in fairly large designs is very good for the summer ensemble, several light weight cotton materials like dimity or voile being used for the sleeveless dresses that go with this material. The pique is usually wide wale, which is that heavy, corded surface of the goods, for coats and narrow wale for the shorter jackets and dresses. I think that one of the daintiest suits I have seen this summer was composed of a deep yellow, wide wale pique coat and skirt and a sleeveless handkerchief linen blouse printed in green and brown modernistic design.

Basket weaves are also good for sport and beach coats and if cut along softer lines, can be used for the street. A wide variety of colors and designs can be had in this soft attractive material. Gabardines and ratines have been and still are in very good style, especially for raincoats. These materials are now being dyed in new colors, some are printed in check designs and most of these have hats with small brims to match. Their usefulness goes unquestioned.

India prints, usually on muslin, are being used a great deal on the beach. Coats and jackets and very loose overalls, all worn with plain color dresses or blouses made of voile, dimity or other sheer cotton materials, are very delightful these hot days. By the way, you have no idea, until you try them, how useful the India print overall is for housework. They are pretty, do not show soil easily, one can move about easily and they are certainly cooler.

For more formal wear, embroidered voile, embroidered batiste, organdie, cotton georgette, all make lovely afternoon or evening dresses. Cotton net, either printed or plain over a plain color foundation, is cool and gracious. A wide organdie skirt and semi-fitted bodice

(Continued on Page 32)

Conference of Overseers

(Held at University of Alabama, June 17 to 29, 1929)

(Continued from Last Week)

Second Day.

The second day's conference opened with the discussion of the term "Leadership." This term was to be considered in the light of the type of leadership necessary for the overseer.

Following is a list that the group worked out on the subject of "Leadership":

Leadership.

- Personality.
- Ability to think ahead.
- Good mixer.
- Sympathy.
- Sincerity.
- Good character.
- Practice religious principles.
- Broad minded.
- Be consistent.
- Good observer.
- Open to suggestions.
- Be practical.
- Know his work.
- Know his worker:

 1. Disposition.
 2. How to approach them.
 3. Their health.
 4. Home conditions.
 5. Qualifications of workers.

- Be able to set the pace.
- Look out for community welfare.
- Willing to protect rights of workers.
- Co-operative:

 1. Workers.
 2. Other overseers.
 3. Management.
 4. Outside activities.

- Practice and encourage loyalty.
- Be impartial.
- Avoid jealousy.
- Keep lines of authority straight.
- Proper delegation and support of authority.
- Be an impartial judge of disputes.
- Plan work and work the plan.
- Foresight.
- Good judgment in delicate situations.
- Willing to assume responsibilities.
- Able to handle unusual situations.
- Cool headed.

The group decided that they would like to try and break down "Personality." They had some trouble deciding on terms to express their ideas. After some discussion the following qualities were listed:

Personality.

Qualities	How it can be improved
Physique	Corrective exercises Proper diet Regular habits Bathing
Intelligence "Inherited ability plus acquired knowledge"	Reading Observing others Traveling Studying

Facial expression

Practice facial expression
Don't take the world too seriously

Massage out wrinkles

Walk erect

Walk with snap

Cultivate military pace

Be alert

Cultivate assurance

Develop inflections

Study expression

Don't be overbearing

Be business-like

Be pleasant

Consider the other fellow

Practice deliveration

Be definite and clear

Look directly, but don't stare

Practice pleasant expression

Pleasant thoughts

Dress appropriately to occupation

Keep self clean as possible

Hair cut and shave

Left mostly to nature

Protect

Develop good and eliminate poor ones

Regular physical examination

Proper eating

Plenty of exercise

Know yourself and strengthen weak points

Keep busy

Think clear

Choose right companions

Bearing

Voice

Manner of approach

Manner of speech

Expression of eyes

Dress

Prominent features

Individual characteristics

Health

Self-confidence

Morals

Third Day

It was decided that every overseer in a mill and also anyone who has charge of men has the responsibility of discipline. The subject was considered under the following chart:

Disciplinary Evils

Conditions	Remedies
Poor work	Find out cause Don't "bawl" out Discuss privately Give training Praise for good work Advise in a friendly way
Unnecessary waste	Improve work Supervise and caution See that machines are O. K. Daily check on job

Loafing on the job	Give enough work to keep busy Advise See that job suits Warn	Misrepresentation of facts Bringing in outside quarrels Men take up overseer's fight Lack of cooperation	Correct story with proofs if necessary Talk to, advise, take off job Same as 1 and 3
Unclean habits	Encourage personal habits of cleanliness		Get overseers to show men good example
Tattling and gossip	Talk to privately and show evil results		Promote harmony Set example Conferences Find causes and eliminate
Going out during work hours	Find out reason Enforce regulations		Visit home Send nurse or social workers
Quitting before time	See that man is suited to job Show him evil of the practice	Home environment	Try to see families are properly located Try to develop community spirit
"Laying out" habitually	Lay off temporarily Advise with workers		Encourage men to make suggestions Talk over suggestions with men
Quarreling and fighting	Overseer acts as peace maker Point out foolishness of fighting		Investigate Recommend changes
Dissipation	Advise, warn or lay off Remove opportunity for getting ammunition	Men not satisfied with plant standard: a. Wages b. Hours c. Sanitation d. Village equipment e. School and social advantages	
Bunching up	See that each has enough work Shift to another job Develop plant pride	Partiality	See if partiality exists and why Cut out if possible Keep it out if possible
Throwing trash on floor	Caution—show danger Set example of neatness Provide proper receptacles Require to clean up		Treat them fairly Stick to rules and promises Try to develop cooperative spirit Go to party responsible
Coming late	Dock—lay off Find out reason Set good example	Family relations working	
Reading on the job	Enforce rules	Health	Periodic examination Have nurse visit Dentist and hospital care Enlist teacher's aid First aid kits kept up Watch working hours Try to keep men satisfied
Sleeping on the job	Show that company has demand on time		
Losing temper	Control your own temper Appeal to man's reason Remove cause of irritation		
Cursing	Show uselessness and bad influence Enforce regulations	Overseer setting bad example	Set good example Train someone to take his place if necessary
Immoral conduct	If possible remove temptation	Condition of machinery	See that machinery is in proper condition Report condition of machinery and also changes Explain things to men
Stealing	Get rid of offenders Require to pay for what he has taken Fire if necessary	Spy system	Cut out snooping Be square and open with men

Mr. Wallace, assistant State Supervisor in charge of Foreman Training, took over the conference at this point and developed with the group the following chart:

Dissension	
Causes of	What we can do about it
Jealousy	Get men together and talk over Try to be fair in promotion Do not show favoritism
Misunderstanding	Keep down errors Correct errors
Love affairs	Keep out of plant as much as possible Talk to all parties concerned If necessary talk to higher ups
	Disregard for proper channels of authority
	Pets

(Continued on Page 34)

Important Announcement

THE American Casablancas Corporation wish to announce to the trade and their many friends and customers that they have concluded an arrangement with the Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass., whereby the Whitin Machine Works will act as their sole agent for the sale and installation of the Casablancas system of high drafting. Inquiries are accordingly to be addressed to the Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass.

The Whitin Machine Works, with their well-known facilities, will give to the Casablancas system an experienced organization of textile experts and a service to mills installing same which in itself should guarantee successful results.

We are very happy to make this arrangement, believing that the additional service which will be made available will be of considerable value to the mills.

American Casablancas Corporation

12 Pearl Street
Boston, Mass.

66 Leonard St.
New York City

Exports of Cotton Textiles Show Gain

Washington, D. C.—That efforts of cotton goods converters to expand their export business have been rewarded at least in some lines is indicated in the official six months' trade figures, which show an increase in total export yardage of cotton cloth, duck and tire fabric of 24 per cent as compared with the first six months of 1928. Larger shipments have been made at somewhat of a sacrifice in price, however, since the aggregate value of these shipments shows an increase of only 16 per cent over the 1928 figure.

Expansion of exports, as indicated by sales of narrow gray shirtings, occurred chiefly in shipments to Canada, Central America, the Philippine Islands and the eastern Mediterranean. A marked resumption of buying was evident in India and the East and in Africa.

Shipments had declined substantially during the first six months of 1928 as compared with 1927, but trade in 1929 more than made up for this slump, the totals of the main classifications being above the 1927 figures. Shipments for the first six months of each of the three years were as follows:

	(In thousands of square yards)	1927.	1928.	1929.
Tire fabric	1,707	3,275	3,488	
Cotton duck	67,816	53,037	74,480	
Unbleached cloth	67,816	57,037	74,480	
Bleached cloth	43,152	43,273	50,608	
Colored cloth	157,180	145,383	175,512	
Totals	277,787	252,220	378,568	

The greatest gain in actual yardage among these main classifications was made in the colored cloths, with an increase of over 30,000,000 square yards in 1929 over 1928, but the highest percentage increase, 40 per cent, occurred in gray goods. Individual classes of colored goods, however, showed even higher relative gains, suitings increasing 5,100,000 yards, or 42 per cent, ginghams 2,597,000, or 45 per cent, and chambrays 2,942,000, or 57 per cent. Voiles and denims each increased 61 per cent, the gain in yardage being 12,311,000 in the case of the former and 3,529,000 in that of the latter.

These gains in exports of so-called wash fabrics undoubtedly reflect the efforts of a few houses which have retained their own agencies abroad, particularly in South America, the West Indies and the Philippines, and have been developing business through these agencies.

Individual classes of gray goods likewise showed high relative increases in exports, shipments of osnaburgs, with a gain of 5,304,000 square yards, being 74 per cent above the 1928 level, and of wide sheetings, with a gain of 272,000 square yards, 50 per cent higher. Exports of narrow sheetings increased 13,208,000 square yards, but this was only 41 per cent, while shipments of drills and twills at 6,225,000 square yards were smaller than in 1928.

In value gray goods shipments were 35 per cent higher than in 1928, and those of colored goods 12 per cent higher, showing a substantial decline in average unit values in each case. The same tendency was evident in the principal classes of colored goods, the value of voiles exported increasing only 48 per cent over 1928,

(Continued on Page 36)

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linen

rayon

acetate silk

pure silk

weighted silk

All now yield to fast-color application of this interesting group.

The Indigosol colors offer the unusually successful combination of bright shades, excellent fastness and perfectly level prints.

Consult the technical staff of the

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Sole Distributors in the U. S. A.
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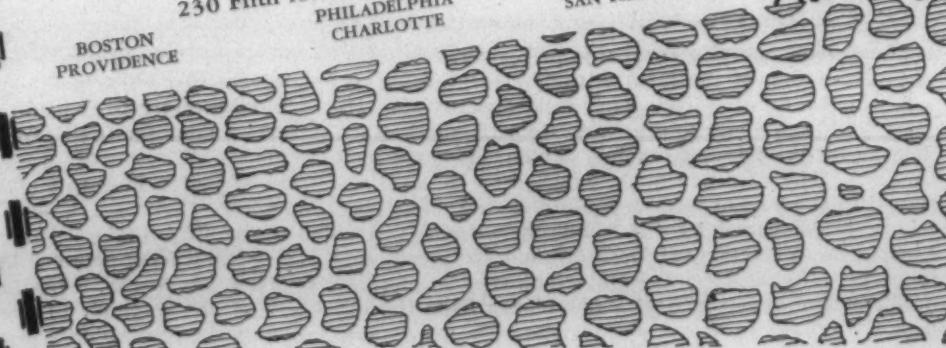
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PROVIDENCE



Visiting the Knitting Mills

By Stokes White

The Rock Hill Hosiery Company.

THE Rock Hill Hosiery Company, of Rock Hill, S. C., has been in operation since the first of April. In this plant all the equipment is new and modern. Four Reading full-fashioned machines are running with jacquard attachments for making pointed heels or figures in the leg of the stocking. Four more machines of the same type and make have been ordered, and are expected to arrive the latter part of this month. Very soon after the arrival of these four machines, another set of four machines will be added to make a total of twelve Reading full-fashioned machines.

At present the mill is operating night and day and produces approximately 350 dozen pairs of hose per week, running 143 hours per week. There are 52 employees that operate this plant in the day and night shifts.

The building is arranged to take care of future expansion. The front and one side are of brick, while the rear and the other side of the building are of wood. The present dimensions of the building are 217x28 feet, giving a total floor space of 6,076 square feet. These are odd dimensions, but in view of the fact that the rear of the building is of wood, and rapid expansion is planned to be triple its present size the completed plant will be proportionately correct.

The windows will be of actinic glass and the floors are of concrete, something that is rarely found in hosiery mills. There are 15 Cooper Hewitt mercury lights in the plant as it now is. This provides plenty of light for the amount of floor space that has to be lighted.

The equipment of the plant is as follows: three Wright steady dial loopers, three Union Special loopers, two sets of Paramount boards heated by hot water with a special attachment for keeping the water at a constant temperature. The plant is heated by Nelson Hijet individual unit heaters.

Dyeing and finishing is done at the plant in a Smith-Drum dye machine, and there is a small laboratory in which they conduct experiments of their own on the different dyes and kinds of hosiery. Seven thread silk is being used there for the manufacture of hose.

An unique feature is the steel furniture with which the plant is equipped. All benches, boxes, tables and chairs are of steel. This eliminates any sharp edges and splinters from wooden furniture that could easily tear a stocking or injure an employee.

Charles Okey is secretary-treasurer and plant manager. Joseph S. Lerch is the president of the corporation.

The Powell Knitting Company.

The Powell Knitting Company, of Spartanburg, S. C., is probably one of the most attractive looking knitting mills in the South. The plant is located on the outskirts of Spartanburg in a little settlement called Saxon. The mill village is located just a short distance from the mill. The fifty-five houses, owned by the mill, are rented to the employees at a minimum rate. The electricity is furnished by the company without charge except where electric refrigerators and like equipment is used. The children of the employees attend the public school at Saxon, just a few blocks from the village.

The plant building is of concrete with wood floors and steel sash, actinic glass windows. The building has two stories and a basement with a total floor space of 36,800 square feet. An attractive feature of this plant is the curtains in the windows which add much to the beauty of the building.

The interior of the plant presents a pleasing effect to the eye. Every department is as neat and spotlessly clean as if the plant had just opened to operate.

In the knitting room Cooper Hewitt mercury lights have been installed, eliminating shadows and glare to the eyes. In the other departments general illumination is obtained with Mazda incandescent lamps. The ceilings of the plant are extraordinarily high and so are the windows. This admits plenty of good natural light and prevents stuffiness or insufficient circulation of the air.

The mill is equipped with 287 Powell knitting machines to make men's heavy cotton work socks. Brenton, Wilder and Universal ribbers are used, and 140 top loopers of Powell make have been installed. The daily production of this plant averages 1,600 dozen pairs of hose per day. The mill is also equipped with five Foster winders.

There is a modern dye plant equipped with Smith Drum, and Hussong dye machines. All dyeing is done in skein or piece and the finishing machinery completes the operations.

The mill is surrounded with a heavy wire fence of American Fence Post Company's make. A beautiful green lawn with neatly arranged shrubbery has been laid out completing the finishing touches to a mill already beautiful in itself.

Textile School Prospects for Fall Enrollment Encouraging

The Textile School of North Carolina State College, judging from present prospects, will have an excellent enrollment when the fall session opens September 20th. More than twenty men from other colleges have signed their intention of entering the Textile School this fall and many high school graduates have completed their applications for entrance. At least a dozen States will be represented by students.

This is very gratifying to members of the faculty because for several years the requests for graduates of the State College Textile School have been more numerous than the number of men in the graduating class.

The demand for textile graduates is constantly increasing, according to Dean Nelson, due to the rapid diversification of the industry and the scientific improvements which are continually being made in machinery, methods of manufacture, and in the distribution of manufactured products.

Use of Cotton Bags to Pack Potatoes Increases in Idaho.

Boise City, Idaho.—There has been a large increase in packing Irish potatoes in small cotton bags in Idaho during this season, it has been learned in a recent survey of the methods of marketing the crop, which is one of the leading ones of the State.

Lawlessness at Marion

The following letter was written to the editor of this journal by an employee of the Clinchfield Mills, Marion, N. C., where a strike is now in progress. From observation, we know that it presents a true picture of conditions brought about by the unionists.—Editor.

Marion, N. C., Aug. 22, 1929.

Mr. David Clark,

Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

For some time I have been reading in the Textile Bulletin what you have to say regarding the labor trouble in the South.

You are the only man I have read after who tells the straight facts.

The people here in the Clinchfield Mill village will never have to visit Russia to experience how the Russian Reds carry on.

We have a crowd here who can duplicate any Russian Red mob in the world. This crowd I have reference to are the ones led by Alfred Hoffman.

The people of North Carolina, that is, the ones out of Marion, do not know the conditions here in the mill village.

The crowd whom Hoffman leads is a crowd of outlaws.

He had some fellow with him Monday morning, one of the Reds who helps him lie to the people to get their money. The language that he used here before a crowd of ladies and little children was too dirty for the newspaper reporters to send in and he and Hoffman are the type that are trying to organize the South.

They are traitors of the lowest type and the sooner we can get rid of these traitors the better it will be.

We haven't any protection here and haven't had for sometime. The officers of the law seem to be backward in trying to check the trouble. The sling shot brigade, a crowd of young boys trained by Hoffman, shoots out the window lights and the street lights.

The men who are followers of Hoffman wear red rags around their necks and sit-on the front of the churches and play cards.

Hoffman, in one of his talks here in Marion a few nights ago, said that the preacher at the Methodist church of East Marion was lower down than a bootlegger.

These things I am telling you are facts, Mr. Clark. If anyone has any doubt about these facts they are at liberty to come and investigate. Just ask any good citizen of the village.

The union crowd is now trying to block the roads that lead in to Clinchfield Mill. This is done in order to keep the people from working in the mills since they started up, that is, outside people who want work.

Each road has from 10 to 15 union men on the side looking for trucks that might bring in some one to work.

Last night all cars entering the Clinchfield village were stopped. The people who are working in the mills should have protection as well as the owners of the mills.

If the law is not enforced there will be bloodshed. These people who are working in the mills must take the law in their hands and protect themselves if the law don't do it.

The union crowd prowls around over the village all night cursing and yelling. The law-abiding citizens are simply living in H———.

SOUTHERNER.

Your Money!



Where does it go — to replacements or PROFITS?

AN IMPORTANT item in any balance sheet is the cost of machinery replacements and repairs. Yet in many plants a large slice of "depreciation" can be turned to "profits" by better preserving machinery life and efficiency through more careful and more intelligent lubrication. "Standard" lubricants cost more per pound and per gallon than some others—but mill owners and operators everywhere are finding that this slight extra first cost earns big dividends in cutting repairs and replacements.

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58 New Industrial Companies in Piedmont

ACCORDING to a survey by the industrial department of the Duke Power Company an aggregate of 58 new industrial plants were projected during the first six months of 1929 in the cities and towns of Piedmont Carolinas that are served by the retail organizations of that company, this being more than one new industry every three days. Of the 58 total 37 are new plants projected by new concerns, while 21 are new plants or additions to existing plant's built or to be built by present industrial concerns.

It is likely that a number of small industries have been established in this territory that have been overlooked and that the total is really greater than 58. Also, it is to be noted, this total does not include industries that have been projected in cities and towns not served directly by the Duke interests.

As was true of the record of industrial growth for 1928, it is stated, the most striking fact revealed by an analysis of the summary of new industrial establishments is the continued and greater trend toward diversification. Approximately 30 different types of industry are represented in the 58 new projects recorded. Little expansion is to be noted in the ordinary types of cotton mills. On the other hand, there continues to be a notable development in finishing plants, textile specialty plants and other plants that supply the textile mills. Under the general head of textiles, textile specialty and allied plants are to be noted new plants for bleaching, for printing, for finishing, and for mercerizing textile products (including hosiery) silk mills, rayon mills, and plants that will produce tape, character cloth, plush, brocade.

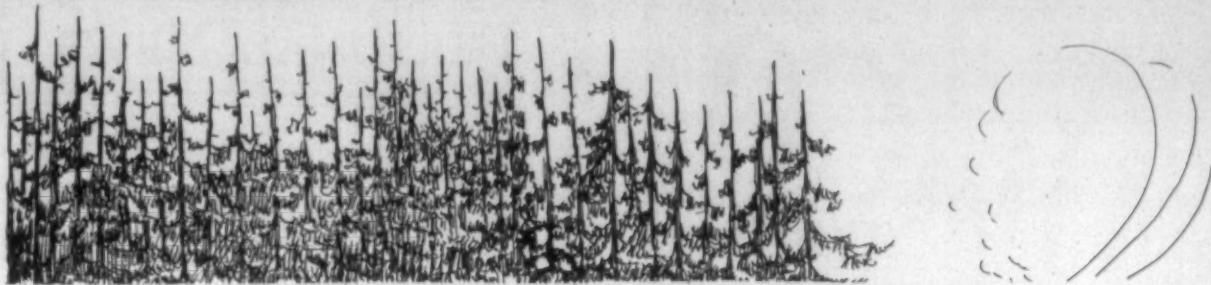
The outstanding development during the first six months of 1929 has been in the hosiery industry, and most notable of all in the full-fashioned hosiery field. A total of 20 new hosiery mills, or additions to present hosiery mills, were projected. Of these six are for the production of full-fashioned silk hosiery. The investment in the six full-fashioned hosiery plants is considerably greater than that in the 14 seamless hosiery plants.

Products other than textiles and hosiery that are being produced, or are to be produced in the new plants mentioned include buttons, shirts, bathing suits, ice cream and other dairy products, cartons, concrete products, stock feed, Mexican food products, syrup, novelties, underwear, tin foil, flooring, tobacco, handkerchiefs, machine shop products, etc.

In the number of new industrial enterprises for the first half of 1929 Burlington has a substantial lead, her total being 14, of which eight were new hosiery mills and most of the balance finishing or mercerizing plants connected with the hosiery industry. Charlotte was in second place in point of new plants with a score of six. Greenville was a close third with five new plants, while Greensboro and Winston-Salem were tied for next place with four each. Spartanburg, Mt. Airy, Salisbury, Chester, Hendersonville, High Point and North Wilkesboro had two or more each; while Hickory, Conover, Elkin, Mt. Holly, Belmont, Madison, Efland and York had one each.

Georgia Legalizes Futures Trading.

Atlanta.—The House of Representatives has passed the Redwine bill, which provides for the legal sale of cotton, grain and stocks under contract where actual delivery is concerned. The bill has already passed the Senate. It now goes to the Governor for his signature.



The Abbott Winder Blazes a Trail Into New Winding Fields

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PERSONAL NEWS

Doc Collins has become second hand in weaving at the Eastside Mills, Shelby, N. C.

J. E. Hamilton has become overseer weaving at the Delgado Mills, Wilmington, N. C.

Henry Wood has resigned as overseer weaving at the Delgado Mills, Wilmington, N. C.

J. H. Patson has been promoted to second hand in carding at the Woodside Mills, Greenville, S. C.

E. A. Hill has resigned as superintendent of the Phenix Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.

T. J. Gardner has resigned as overseer spinning at the Phenix Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.

M. F. Ross has become overseer carding at the Tolar, Hart and Holt Mills, Fayetteville, N. C.

W. J. Alexander has become overseer carding and spinning at the Charles Mills, Red Springs, N. C.

J. R. Turner, overseer spinning, and J. E. Hamilton, overseer weaving at the Delgado Mills, Wilmington, N. C., spent last week at Charlotte and Concord.

L. N. Harris has resigned as night overseer spinning, spooling and warping at the Shelbyville Mills, Shelbyville, Tenn.

Ed Hardin, of Mobile, Ala., has become overseer of night spinning, spooling and warping at the Shelbyville Mills, Shelbyville, Tenn.

Will Thrower has been appointed overseer weaving and twisting at night at the Springfield Mills, Laurel Hill, N. C.

A. G. Patterson, overseer carding at the Phenix Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C., has been given charge of the spinning also.

N. A. Long has become overseer dyeing at the Peerless Woolen Mills, Rossville, Ga. He is a graduate of the Textile School, N. C. State College.

Vernon L. King, who for the past eight years has been plant manager of the Cooper, Wells & Co., Decatur, Ala., has resigned.

P. P. Curry has resigned as overseer weaving at the Clanton plant of the Alabama Mills Company, Clanton, Ala.

R. H. Dallas, overseer of weaving at the Anchor Duck Mills, Rome, Ga., paid us a visit while on his vacation last week.

J. H. Whitworth has been promoted from second hand to night overseer weaving at the Eastside Mills, Shelby, N. C.

L. M. Pearson has been promoted from loom fixer to second hand in night weaving at the Eastside Mills, Shelby, N. C.

C. D. Hendrix, overseer cloth room at the Victory Mills, Fayetteville, N. C., has resigned to accept a similar position at the Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C.

S. V. Faircloth has been promoted from a position in the dye house to overseer cloth room at the Victory Mills, Fayetteville, N. C.

L. P. Bell has resigned as overseer carding and spinning at the Jasper plant of the Alabama Mills Company, Jasper, Ala., to become overseer carding at the Guntersville plant of the Saratoga-Victory Mills, Guntersville, Ala.

PERSONAL NEWS

F. M. Willett, of Providence, R. I., who is to be superintendent of the Rock Hill Printing and Finishing Company, Rock Hill, S. C., has assumed his new duties.

W. R. Tattersall, formerly general superintendent of the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills, Charlotte, N. C., has become superintendent of the Aiken Mills, Bath, S. C.

R. R. Templeton, formerly of Danville, Va., but more recently machinery erector for the Saco-Lowell Shops, has become night overseer spinning at the Hermitage Mills, Camden, S. C.

J. L. Beard has resigned as overseer weaving at the Aragon Mills, Aragon, Ga., and accepted a similar position at the Strowd-Holcombe Cotton Mills, Birmingham, Ala.

George Rutledge has resigned as second hand in carding at the Woodside Mills, Greenville, S. C., to become overseer carding at the Woodside Mills No. 3, Liberty, S. C.

R. D. Sloan has been promoted to superintendent of the National Plant of the Standard-Thatcher-Coosa Company, Chattanooga, Tenn. He is a textile graduate of North Carolina State College, class of 1924.

J. S. Neeley, a graduate of the Textile School, North Carolina State College, is now overseer dyeing at the National plant of the Standard-Thatcher-Coosa Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

C. B. Bennett has been transferred from superintendent of the National plant of the Standard-Thatcher-Coosa Company, Chattanooga, Tenn., to the Coosa plant of the same company, at Piedmont, Ala. He is a graduate of the textile school of N. C. State College.

Prof. Charles E. Mullin, for some time engaged in research work in the dyeing of rayon, cotton and other fibres, has received the degree of Doctor of Science from the French government through the University of Nancy. Professor Mullin is connected with the textile chemistry, rayon and dyeing division of Clemson College.

Senator L. D. Tyson

Lawrence D. Tyson, formerly president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association and the Knoxville Cotton Mills, Knoxville, Tenn., and senator from that State, died last week at a hospital in Philadelphia. He was 68 years old and had been in poor health for some time.

Senator Tyson was a native of Greenville, N. C. He graduated at the United States Military Academy and served for a number of years in the army. He was a colonel in the Spanish-American War and commanding general of the Thirtieth Division in the World War, and was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal "for extraordinary conduct during the war."

Senator Tyson was one of the most distinguished men in his State, having an active part in business and political affairs over a long period of years. As a cotton manufacturer he served as president of the Knoxville Cotton Mills, Knoxville Spinning Company, and Appalachian Cotton Mills. He served as president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association in 1921-1922.



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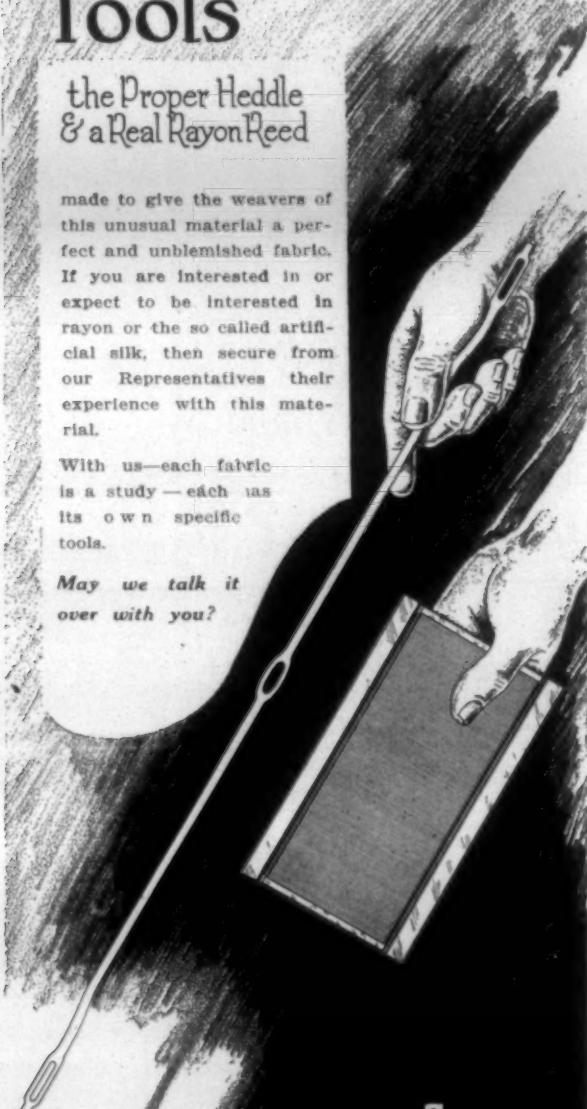
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Cotton Ginnings Increase

Washington.—Cotton of the 1929 crop ginned up to August 16th totaled 303,940 running bales, compared with 279,568 bales to the same date last year and 455,388 bales to August 16, 1927, according to figures made public by the United States Census.

Ginnings in Texas totaled 257,697 bales, compared with 278,619 bales last year. Ginnings in other States were as follows: Alabama, 6,472 bales; Arizona, 172 bales; Florida, 1,311 bales; Georgia, 30,873 bales; Louisiana, 6,508 bales; Mississippi, 806 bales. Ginnings in these States to August 16 last year were so small as not to be reported separately.

Rayon Sales Larger

Sales of domestic rayon yarn for the first three weeks of August show a slight increase over the sales for the corresponding period in 1928, representatives of the leading manufacturers stated. Signs of increasing activity, particularly on the part of the weaving section of the trade, were reported.

Importers reported indications of renewed interest in their finer counts, but reiterated their belief that with domestic prices at their present low level that importations of the coarser numbers would be practically eliminated.

Converters of rayon yarns stated that business in general had begun to improve and that they expected an extremely active demand in September.

Specialty yarns of the acetate and cuprammonium type were reported as being sold in large quantities to weavers of flat crepes. Increased interest in these yarns on the part of the hosiery trade was also reported.

Artificial wools were used for some interesting new drapery fabrics making their initial appearance last week and to give an attractive appearance to some blankets made of inferior grades of wool.

New Cotton Uses in Men's Apparel

The Cotton-Textile Institute is about to embark upon a thorough survey of the possibilities of expanding the use of cotton fabrics in the various men's wear fields.

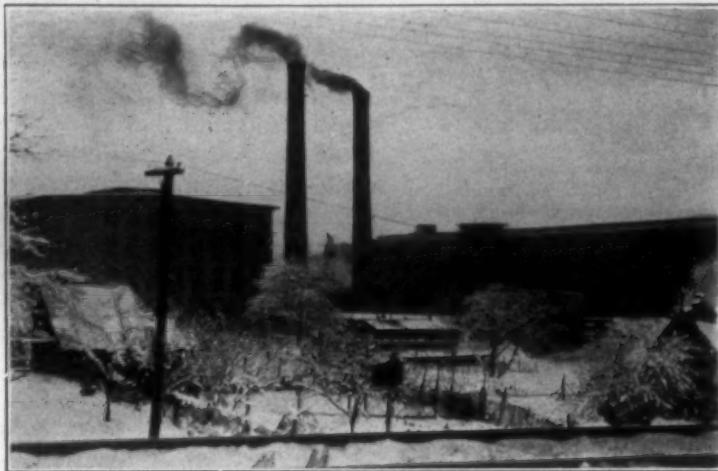
Comprehensive studies will be made of the opportunities that exist for promoting cottons as a men's neck-wear style. Several of the Fifth Avenue shops during the present summer have featured printed cotton ties, and the survey is expected to bring out whether or not this idea can be profitably spread throughout the country.

There will be individual studies of the men's pajama trade. Cognizance already has been taken of the recent efforts of dress "reformers" to popularize the pajama for outdoors. While the thought is probably impractical for general use, the time might be ripe to develop a pajama fad among the men of the smart set who frequent the fashionable summer and winter beach resorts.

Especial attention will be given to the field of men's summer clothing. The survey is expected to reveal that the potentialities of fabric consumption are greatest in this division.

The preliminary investigation will embrace contacts with manufacturers, distributors and stylists. Similar preliminary work was carried on by the Institute prior to the launching of its effective campaign for the promotion of cotton fashions in the women's wear field.

85,000 Spindles Texaco Lubricated



EFFECTIVE lubrication always proves its value in dollars and cents. Here is another South Carolina textile mill where Texaco lubrication has demonstrated a decided betterment in operating conditions. It is one of the recent additions to the ever-growing list of textile mills which are one hundred percent Texaco lubricated.

The use of the right lubricant in the right way has more than ever become the profitable policy among textile operators today—and Texaco lubricants are now exclusively used in a very large percentage of the mills of the country.

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and more spindles per H.P. It is but one example of effective lubrication.

Texaco Spindle Oils and the many other Texaco Lubricants for textile mill lubrication are scientifically designed to improve machine efficiency and save power. Texaco Lubrication Engineers are interested in your problems. They have the advantage of specialized knowledge of lubricants and lubrication, and will gladly cooperate with you at any time.

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Lawlessness at Marion

Under this title we are publishing on page 15 of this issue a letter received from a mill operative of the Clinchfield Mill, Marion, N. C.

We can vouch for the truth of the statements in this communication because the editor of the journal was at the Clinchfield Mills last Friday night and unknown to the strikers watched their lawless tactics.

Alfred Hoffmon, who claims to be a Conservative, is one of the reddest of the reds. He graduated from the Labor College in New York, which became so communistic and red that the American Federation of Labor withdrew its financial support from same.

In a statement issued Monday Hoffmon said:

Our people have done nothing to cause trouble at the mills.

From personal observation we know that to be false and we are surprised that Hoffmon should try to get away with a statement which can be so easily disproved.

Approximately 400 of the employees of the Clinchfield Mill wished to remain at work and did re-enter the plant as soon as opened.

Approximately 200 did not return, about 40 of whom were notified that they would not be given employment, not because they were members of a union but because of their actions during the strike.

The 200 who did not return to work supplemented by several hundred from the Marion Manufacturing Company, which is idle, refused to let the loyal operatives enter the Clinchfield Mill and forced Governor Gardner to send troops to Marion.

Upon the arrival of the troops, Hoffmon and his strikers pledged themselves to refrain from molesting any of the regular employees of the

Clinchfield Mill who might desire to enter the plant, and with that understanding the soldiers were not sent to the mill, but the strikers have persistently violated their agreement.

Twice each day employees entering the mill must pass through lines of strikers. The men are cursed and the women and young girls insulted. A gang of boys said to have been organized by Hoffman, pelt the workers with sling shots and many have been injured.

During the night the strikers parade the streets and many of the workers have been injured by rocks thrown through their windows while they slept.

One striker was caught while putting dynamite under the home of a worker and the windows in the home of Overseer Boyce Sprinkle were shot out.

While all of this has been going on, two companies of soldiers were loafing around the Court House and uptown stores.

It is also worthy of note that the hoodlums are committing these outrages are being fed and supported by the American Federation of Labor.

The letter on page 15 was written on August 22nd and said that if those who wanted to work could not get protection they would be forced to take the law into their own hands, and since then we have noted the following dispatch from Marion.

Wiley Minish and Will Webb, said to be members of the union here, received shotgun wounds. W. L. Hogan, union leader, claims to have been shot at four times.

The 400 people who wish to continue to work in the Clinchfield Mill have a right to work and each and every one of them is entitled to have the full protection of the great State of North Carolina.

When refused the protection to which they are entitled they have a right to defend themselves as best they may.

The Clinchfield Mills have never refused to employ any man because of the fact that he was a member of a labor union, but on the other hand have stated that they would employ union men equally with non-union men to fill the vacancies existing in their present organization.

The Clinchfield Mill has usually operated both mills on day shift and No. 2 mill at night.

President Hart decided sometime ago that, in co-operation with the curtailment schedule suggested by the Cotton Textile Institute, he would cease night operations.

In spite of the fact that the recent meeting of the N. C. Federation of Labor vigorously condemned night operations, the strikers at Marion are demanding of President Hart that he renew night operations and give employment to all strikers.

President Hart says that he will employ union men as needed for day operation but will not employ at any time men who have been guilty of participation in the disorders which have taken place.

His position is entirely sound and will be sustained by public sentiment.

Alfred Hoffman, the union organizer, has not only demonstrated lack of ability through the many serious mistakes he has made at Marion, N. C., but has also shown himself to be absolutely without regard for truth.

The employees of the Clinchfield Mills, who decided that they wished to work, and as citizens of North Carolina had that right, are not being given the protection to which they are entitled.

Cotton Situation Dangerous

It was reported on Tuesday that the Garside Bureau gave the August 25th cotton condition as 58 and stated that the crop is far below the average of this time of year.

The August 8th estimate of 15,540,000 bales was based upon an estimated yield of 159.6 lint pounds per acre against approximately 152 pounds in 1927 and 1928.

If the Garside Bureau statement is correct and the estimated lint yield per acre shrinks to 152 pounds, the crop will fall far below the former estimate, or to be exact, would be 14,650,000, which would be almost 1,000,000 bales below anticipated consumption.

We do not wish to alarm and we, of course, do not know that the Garside Bureau is even approximately correct, but at the same time mill men should realize that if anything occurred upon which to base an estimate of approximately 14,650,000 the price of cotton would within the space of a very few days go to 25 cents.

We are not predicting such an advance, but with the August 8th estimated crop no more than the probable consumption, there are possibilities which should be watched if any material reduction in the estimated crop becomes probable.

All to Gain With Nothing to Lose

Speaking at Greenville, S. C., W. T. Murdock, vice-president of the Communist organization, the National Textile Workers, said:

"We have everything to gain and nothing to lose."

This is the first time we have heard of any truthful statement made by a Communist. Certainly they have "nothing to lose" because they have nothing except a desire to get the cotton mill operatives to contribute to their support. Murdock said he recently got out of a jail in

New Bedford, Mass. It is a pity that he got out.

Sam Phifer, referred to as Murdock's secretary, also made a talk in which he is quoted as follows:

"He urged the men to get in a union 'whose leaders won't run off in time of strike or picket line and who won't run off with any of the organization's money.'"

In a recent editorial we gave practically the same advice.

We stated that if the operatives of any mill felt that they must have a union, they should employ the best lawyer available to draw a charter which would require two signatures to every check and which would prevent any organizer from getting his hands upon the union funds.

The grafters have already taken more than a million dollars out of the pockets of Southern mill operatives and every union treasury should be safeguarded against the professionals.

Delegates to Labor Conference

Recently a two-day conference of labor organizers and agitators was held in the small mountain town of Burnsville, N. C.

The discussions were lead by Alfred Hoffman, who organized the strike at Marion, N. C., and other professionals and dealt almost entirely with the best methods of taking advantage of unrest and of fermenting strikes.

The cotton mills, of course, came in for much abuse, particularly from a lady from New York University, who knew nothing about cotton mill conditions.

The following is a typical extract from a report of the meeting and indicates its' object:

Referring to the methods he used in organizing, Hoffman said there were two; one "silent and under-cover" whereby personal calls are made at the homes of workers and so organize them individually. When a sufficient number of agitators are so secured, then secluded meetings are held at distant places with all members and sympathizers present. Following this, there would come "open agitating" and "band wagon" tactics.

The following is an extract from the list of delegates:

Louise Leonard	Baltimore, Md.
Helen Gregory	Knoxville, Tenn.
Lois McDonald	Winnsboro, S. C.
Margaret Wall	Danville, Va.

FRANK GRAHAM **CHAPEL HILL, N. C.**

Matilda Lindsey	Richmond, Va.
-----------------	---------------

Frank Graham is Dean of the University of North Carolina.

We wonder whether or not he agreed with Alfred Hoffman that the best method of fermenting trouble was "silent and under-cover" work and whether he advocated "soap box" speeches as a more effective way of getting the mill operatives to strike.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

Laurens, S. C.—Construction of a large addition, four stories in height, at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars, was authorized by the Laurens Cotton Mills. Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc., is in charge of the engineering work. Bids for this construction will be opened this week in the Spartanburg office of the engineering corporation.

The addition will be 52 feet by 103 feet, ground floor dimensions, four stories and basement. Construction will be of steel, concrete and brick.

Spartanburg, S. C.—Estimates on projects of the Fairforest Finishing Company were accepted from three firms through the office of Lockwood Greene Company.

Brooks-Fisher Company, of Atlanta, Ga., was awarded the contract for the setting of boilers at the finishing plant at an approximate figure of \$5,300.

In competitive bids, a turbine-driven centrifugal pump was purchased from the Gould Pump Company, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., through Montgomery & Crawford.

A reciprocating boiler feed pump was purchased from the Worthington Pump and Machinery Company, of Harrison, N. J., through the Spartanburg Mill Supply Company.

Wytheville, Va.—W. J. Biever and party, of Phillips-Jones Company, of 4225 Broadway, N. Y., spent all of last week in southwestern Virginia as guests of Southwestern Virginia, Inc. Mr. Biever was looking about for an immediate location for several industries which will manufacture separately pajamas, shirts and Van Husen collars. He was very favorably impressed with the natural offerings of the section, and expects to announce the definite location of some of the units during September.

The party visited Roanoke, Salem, Christiansburg, Dublin, Radford, Pulaski, Wytheville, Marion, Chilhowie, Abingdon, St. Paul, Coeburn, Norton, Appalachia, Big Stone Gap, Gate City, Lebanon, Honaker, Tazewell and Bluefield, W. Va.

Huntsville, Ala.—Seidman Braid and Fabric Company, of New York, makers of braids and fabrics, plans to consolidate the four plants which it now operates—two in New York, one in Brooklyn and one in Union City, N. J.—into one establishment in the building formerly occupied by the West Huntsville Cotton Mill and to start operations here between September 15 and October 1. About 20 persons will be employed in the plant. The first installment of machinery from the Eastern plants has already been received and there will be forty-five carloads, all told, the company's representatives say.

Residents of Huntsville took \$50,000 of the preferred stock to get the industry for this city. Charles Seidman, son of the founder of the business, is president; Jere Murphy, of Huntsville, vice-president; James M. Gill, of Huntsville, secretary; and William Seidman, treasurer and general manager.

Braids of all kinds is to be manufactured, including braids for upholstery, lamp shades, lingerie, dress accessories, automobile trimmings and millinery. Cotton, horse hair, tensile thread and rayon are the fibers to be used.

A long time lease of the building has been taken by the new company.

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A safe belt because of its extra strength and toughness.

An economical belt because of its great flexibility and durability.



Charlotte Leather Belting Co.

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Charlotte, N. C.

1929

Branch Office and Warehouse
162-166 North Clinton Street, Chicago, Ill.
Makers of a Complete Line of Leather Belting

FISHER CHECK STRAPS

We have perfected something entirely new
in Leather Check Straps

Tremendous tensile strength
Light Weighing
Long Life

Sample for your own test, upon application
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Temple Building, Greenville, S. C. Telephone
2316.

The Fisher Leather Belting Co., INCORPORATED

Main Office and Factory
325 North Third Street - Philadelphia
Greenville, S. C.—Masonic Temple
Telephone 2316
W. W. Fowler
District Agent

We can make a Leather belt for any position

MILL NEWS ITEMS

Commerce, Ga.—The plant of the Commerce National Manufacturing Company, said to be the second largest overall factory in the South, will be completed here soon. About 600 workers will be employed, with a daily production put at 1,200 dozen pairs of overalls.

H. F. Mosher, manager of the factory and representative of the Illinois corporation which controls it, announced that production will begin the latter part of September. Most of the employees will be women. The plant, now being constructed at a cost of \$100,000, will be equipped with every modern convenience for the workers.

Aiken, S. C.—What is believed will eventually become the Southern organization of the United Merchants and Manufacturers, Inc., is foreshadowed in the incorporation recently of the Aiken Mills, Inc., of Dover, Del., under a Delaware State charter. In the incorporation notice filed with the Secretary of State of Delaware, the capitalization of the firm is given at \$2,500,000, consisting of 50,000 shares of common stock. Mills controlled in the South by the United Merchants and Manufacturers, Inc., are the Aiken Mills, of Bath, S. C.; the Langley Mills, of Langley, S. C., and the Seminole Mills, of Clearwater, S. C., which may all be placed under one name and operated as subsidiaries of the Aiken Mills, Inc. At present the three mills are operated individually, under separate charters, but the officers of all are the same. Homer L. Loring is president of each of the mills, Fred W. Thomas is vice-president, and Myron L. McLane is secretary-treasurer. Mr. McLane was elected to this position recently, at a special meeting of the board of directors of the mills, to succeed E. C. Holder, who resigned.

Textile School Enlarges Staff

George Gordon Osborne has been appointed Assistant Professor of Knitting and Designing at the Textile School of North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C.

Mr. Osborne is a graduate of the Lowell Textile Institute, with the degree of Bachelor of Textile Engineering. Upon graduation he was awarded the medal given by the National Association of Cotton Manufac-

turers to the member of his class who had shown the highest proficiency in his work for four years. He was also elected to the Textile Honorary Fraternity at the Lowell Textile Institute.

James G. Griffin has accepted a position as Teaching Fellow in the Yarn Manufacturing Department. Mr. Griffin is a graduate of the North Carolina State College with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Textile Manufacturing. He is a member of Phi Psi, National Textile Fraternity, and during his college days was well known as a member of the varsity baseball team.

The faculty of the State College Textile School is composed of graduates of Southern, Northern and English Textile Schools, who have been selected because of their high rank in different branches of the textile industry. Every member has had practical textile experience and this, coupled with the training received in various schools, makes this faculty an exceptionally strong one.

Dr. Thomas Nelson, Dean of the Textile School, is an alumnus of the Preston, England, Technical School, did special work at Lowell Textile School, and was later an instructor there. Twenty-eight years at State College make Dr. Nelson the oldest textile educator in the South in point of service. With one exception, every textile school in the South has at least one teacher who received training from him. Dr. Nelson is a fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, London, England, and was awarded the degree of Doctor of Science by State College for twenty-five years' meritorious service.

T. R. Hart, Associate Professor of Weaving and Designing, is a graduate of the North Carolina State College Textile School. He has taught at this institution for ten years.

J. T. Hilton, Associate Professor of Yarn Manufacturing, is a graduate of the Bradford Durfee Textile School, Fall River, Mass., and taught there for several years before coming to State College.

W. G. Sirrine Files Plea for Bankruptcy.

Greenville, S. C.—A voluntary petition for bankruptcy has been filed by W. G. Sirrine, attorney-at-law and manager of expositions, at the office of D. C. Durham, clerk of United States Court of the Western District of South Carolina. Liabilities were listed at \$167,171.81 and assets in the form of property claimed to be excepted at \$500. Miss Julia D. Charles is attorney for Mr. Sirrine. E. M. Blythe, referee, has already issued notices for the first meeting of creditors, September 4.

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SHEARING
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Textile Machinery
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DAVID M. BROWN, Pres. for GEO. G. BROWN, Treas.

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IF YOU HAVE NOT
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AUTOMATIC LOOM
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YOU SHOULD DO SO
THERE ARE NONE
BETTER ON THE
MARKET

MARSHALL FIELD & COMPANY

tell why they feature

HOSIERY of CELANESE YARN

TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.



New! Decidedly different! This beautiful full-fashioned stocking is the result of three years of experimentation to produce a perfect Celanese hose. It has all the rich, lustrous beauty of silk and yet is less costly than silk—it has points of advantage not found in a hose of any other fabric. Already the large retail merchants who are carrying Burlington Celanese are finding women enthusiastic about it.

COLORS: Wrought Iron, Misty, Breeze, Suntan, Grain, Atmosphere, \$9.00
 Misty Moon, Pearl Blush, Cuban Sand, White, Romance, Onionskin, Allure, Per Dozen
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Terms: net cash
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due in 60 days).

MARSHALL FIELD & COMPANY, WHOLESALE + Sole Distributors
 CHICAGO NEW YORK

This advertisement which appeared in recent trade publications marked the opening of Marshall Field & Company's campaign on Burlington Hosiery of Celanese.

Celanese yarns, fabrics and articles are made of synthetic products manufactured exclusively by the Celanese Corporation of America, 180 Madison Avenue, New York City



Faster, Better and Safer Work with Stanley "EVERSAFE" Bale Ties

**Stanley Eversafe Bale Ties have three
entirely new features.**

1. Round Safety Ends
2. Round Safety Edges
3. Rust Resisting Japan Finish

Faster and Better work can be done with "Eversafe" Bale Ties because workmen do not have to be cautious and slow in handling this improved bale tie. Safer work can be done because with the round safety edges and round safety ends there is no danger of cuts, scratches or infections.

Approved by many large users as well as Safety Councils and Liability Insurance Companies. It will pay you to try it out. Full description and samples upon request.

THE STANLEY WORKS
Box Strapping Division
New Britain, Conn.



**Stanley Eversafe
Round End Cutter**

This ingenious device cuts two
Round Safety Ends at one clip.
A wonderful improvement
over ordinary shears.

The Stanley Works
Box Strapping Division
New Britain, Conn.

Gentlemen:

I would like to know more about your
new "Eversafe" Bale Ties. Send your book-
let ST9 giving full description.

Trend to Larger Sheets

Larger sheets are in demand in New York stores this summer, and many buyers feel that the 99-inch length is absolutely the minimum. This fact has been established by results in the midsummer sales, now in progress in practically every metropolitan department store, the trend to greater lengths promising to outdo the color situation as a topic of dea'er interest. While exact figures are not to be had on these events, due both to store policies and to the fact that the sales still are under way, reports agree that the volume of business in sheets and cases this August promises to exceed that of last year.

The trend to larger sizes is by no means confined to departments catering to prosperous clienteles. At James A Hearn & Son, for instance, where the volume of sales is done in lower priced lines, there is an increased demand for sheets 108 inches long. The allowance for a generous tuck-in has been found a telling sales point this summer, even to customers formerly concerned primarily with price savings.

Although this store devotes regular efforts to the promotion of colored sheets, the buyer, L. G. Spence, reports that white sheets are strengthening their lead over both plain color and colored border numbers. It was pointed out that colored sheets carried by the store are priced twice as high as the best-selling white sheets, and this is believed to be the chief reason for their comparative inactivity.

The longer sheet sizes are being given special promotion at Gimbel Brothers, and the salespeople have been instructed to call them to every customer's attention. Care is taken to show the patrons of the department how the extra length guarantees a smooth appearance for the bed, a condition which can be attained only by generous folding in at bot hends. Stress is also laid upon the slight difference in cost, only 15 or 20 cents. As a result, the 108-inch size is gaining rapidly at this store.

The ensemble thought is uppermost in the policy of this department, and capital is made of the store's ability to match correctly sheets, blankets, quilts and spreads. As a result, colored sheets frequently are sold in half-dozen lots. Sales of colored border sheets and cases have been quite satisfactory it was said. A number of extra large square pillow slips are being sold at Gimbel's, under the appellation "German pillowcases," and the store is attempting to cultivate the demand for the unusual in pillow coverings.

The extra long sheet is also the favorite at James McCreery & Co., where the buyer, James Morrison, is a staunch advocate of white as the outstanding favorite this summer. As reported in a previous number of Retailing, this firm's sale of colored sheets and cases has fallen perceptibly beneath last year's figures.

In blankets, the three stores mentioned are in agreement as to the chances for a good autumn season for colored merchandise, although there is a difference of opinion as to the best type for fall sales. At Gimbel's, for instance, the plaid is eschewed, but this same pattern is declared strong at Hearn's. The uptown store's customers prefer solid color and reversible blankets, and there is but small demand for figured patterns. The new fall lines at McCreery's include many very light colors. Medium soft toned blues are also much in evidence at this store. The solid color numbers outsell the reversible, it was said, and rough weaves are preferred. A texture simulating camel's hair is the most popular this summer, it was said—Retailing.

SUPERIOR RESULTS OBTAINABLE

IN
SIZING
PRINTING
AND
FINISHING



Today's Successful Textile Manufacturer strives continually for improved products and increased production.

Leading mills have found Stein Hall Standardized Starches, Dextrines and Gums definitely superior for sizing, printing and finishing, because—Over 60 Years of practical textile experience eliminate "guess-work" products.

- Superior basic materials are used.
- Scientific manufacturing processes assure uniformity of finished product.
- Constant technical research brings out worth-while improvements.

A Stein Hall Representative will gladly confer with you on your problems or you may refer them direct to our Technical Service Department without obligation.

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 285 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK CITY
 BOSTON PROVIDENCE PHILADELPHIA CHARLOTTE CHICAGO

August 29, 1929

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Large national manufacturers of soluble oils, softeners, wetting out agents, etc., for the textile and other trades is interested in forming connections with one or two experienced salesmen calling on this trade in North or South Carolina to handle their products as side line on strictly commission basis. Preference given to man handling non-competitive lines preferably dyes, and having established clientele. Reply in detail; all communications strictly confidential. Address Oils, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Special Excursion Fares

Via

Southern Railway System

Saturday, August 31st, 1929

Round trip fares from Charlotte

TO

Washington, D. C.	\$12.00
Norfolk, Va.	8.75
Old Point Comfort	8.75
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Limit 5 Days

**Tickets Good Going and
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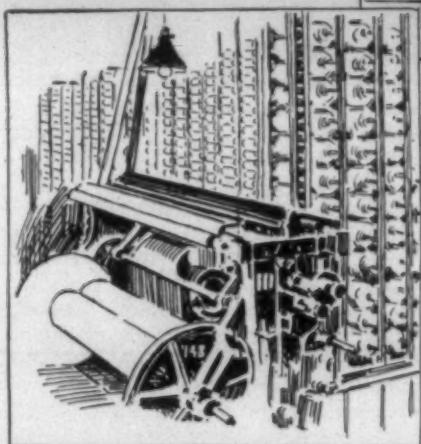
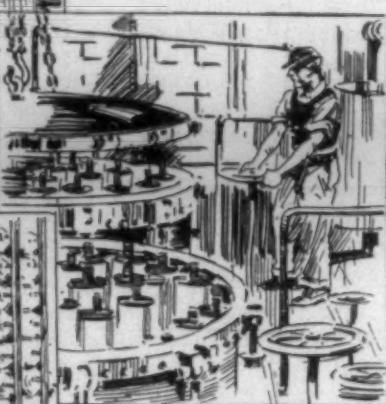
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**Lambeth Rope Corporation,
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How the "Speedy" system operates



* Use *
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The Wound Form Dyeing Reduces Breakage

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Ad. No. 201

FRANKLIN PROCESS COMPANY

*Dyers of cotton, woolen, worsted, jute, hemp and linen yarns and silk noils,
 also yarn spinners and manufacturers of glazed yarns.*

FRANKLIN PROCESS
Commission Dyeing of Yarn in the Wound Form

Speedy Dyeing for Speedier Production

MANY mills speed up the dyeing of yarn on rush orders by storing gray yarn in the Franklin Process plants, which is wound in advance to Franklin Tubes. When they receive an order for dyed yarn fabrics they have only to mail us color specifications and we can start dyeing immediately. The dyed yarn is usually en route to the mill within a few days from the time we receive the specifications. This cuts many days from the time generally required, and is a big help when working against time in the production of a new style.

If preferred, customers can purchase cotton yarn direct from us and eliminate transportation charges one way. We spin carded cotton yarn, single and ply, in counts up to 30s, and act as merchants on other counts and qualities.

May we furnish you more complete information regarding this *speedy* yarn dyeing service? Our de luxe booklet, "The Franklin Process—Its Contribution to the Textile Industry," tells the whole story. Send for a copy to-day.

**Keep Your
Calender Rolls
in their Housings**



Roy Calender Roll Grinder grinds rolls absolutely true without removal from housings. The best results can only be obtained when rolls are ground in their own bearings.

Here is an inexpensive machine that has paid for itself many times in hundreds of mills.

Advice on grinding always promptly and cheerfully given.

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Established 1868

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MASS., U. S. A.

**ROY TEXTILE
GRINDING
MACHINERY**

Better Lubrication at less cost per month

Thrifty Weavers use



MODERN TEXTILE LUBRICANT

Keeps off Warps and
Woven Goods

Lasts longer—costs less
than liquid oil

NON-FLUID OIL keeps looms well oiled without the risk of spotted goods—helps you turn out the clean yardage that pays the mill.

And it costs less—it lasts so much longer per application than liquid oil.

Write today for testing sample and bulletin,
"Lubrication of Textile Machinery."

Southern Agent: Lewis W. Thomason, Charlotte, N. C.

**NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY LUBRICANT CO.
MAIN OFFICE: 292 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y.**

'Warehouses:

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New Orleans, La.	Spartanburg, S. C.	Greenville, S. C.

The Present Fashion Importance of Cotton

(Continued from Page 9)

in lavender over a silver tinsel slip is a very pretty combination. Plaid organdie is smart and can be used so many ways.

Cotton velveteen printed either with tiny modernistic designs or large blotches of color is good for coats and wraps.

Any of the sheer cotton materials can be used for underwear. These are fine when tailored to fit and will stand a great deal of laundering. I think the most attractive are the flower designs or the colored stripes for underwear purposes.

For street wear the cape collar, covering the upper arms, is very good. They can be cut almost to the waist if the material is soft and the lines becoming to you. Of course, this style is best for the thin tall type.

Any of the cotton poplins are lovely for street wear. The plain colors, trimmed with print which has some of the plain color in it, are most attractive. For instance, a dull lavender poplin dress with collar and trimming of a flowered print having rose, blue and lavender flowers with a few green leaves. A good idea, I think, is to have at least one dark linen dress for which you can make up several attachable collars of white organdie, printed handkerchief linen or narrow wale pique in plain or printed effects. White cotton dresses made of poplin or any of the heavier types of materials are lovely trimmed with gingham. Almost every size check is good for this purpose. An all-pique dress keeps its freshness for many days, can be made in plain colors or prints and should be sleeveless. A large white dot on a plain ground is most smart these days.

Every size and type woman can wear cotton and linen materials. Having little or no lustre, these materials are excellent for the large sizes. She can have small printed designs and soft dark colors which make her seem more slender. For the thin and young girl, materials like organdie are charming.

Woolen effects in printed cottons are good for street wear. Small modernistic designs in printed foulard are being used a great deal.

Printed cotton nets in large rose designs or large bunches of flowers are beautiful for summer evening wear.

Printed pongee is much in favor for sleeveless dresses, jackets, coats and many uses.

Dimity, chambray, mull, lisle, broadcloth and sheer ginghams, all are in good style at present.

Many cottons are in a class by themselves. One that comes to mind right now is organdie. What could take the place of a crisp organdie frock? Taffeta would stand up well but cannot be laundered, and has not the lightness, tulle has the lightness but does not stand up long and cannot be laundered.

DARY TRAVELERS

C If it's a DARY Ring Traveler, you can depend on it that the high quality is guaranteed—that the weight and circle is always correct, and that all are uniformly tempered which insures even running, spinning or twisting.

J

Ask for Prices

DARY RING TRAVELER COMPANY

311 Somerset Ave. Fred H. Dary, Mgr. Taunton, Mass.
JOHN E. MUMPHRIES Sou. Agents CHAS. L. ASHLEY
Greenville, S. C. Atlanta, Ga.



Highest Spindle Speeds are practical with **F & J. Spinning Frames**

HIgher speed spinning with greater draft is the demand of today's mills. Fales & Jenks Spinning Frames are being run at speeds up to 10,500 r.p.m., drafting up to 18, producing a high grade of yarn.

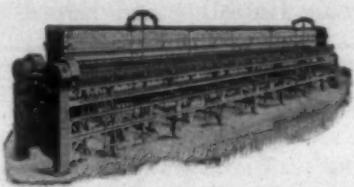
One feature exclusive with Fales & Jenks which assures steady spindle speed and uniform twist, is our Patented Tape Tension Device. This light running regulator is particularly adapted to high speeds. It gives a positive twist. It is one of the deciding factors in faster spinning speeds without sacrifice of quality.

Another very desirable feature of Fales & Jenks Spinning Frames is our patented adjustable foot with totally enclosed jack screw. Adjustment of the foot is made by means of a nut which moves up and down on the stationary jack screw. The shoe is so designed that it completely encloses the jack screw, and thus prevents any collection of fly or dirt.

Products of the world's first maker of ring spinning frames, Fales & Jenks Frames contain MANY features of the utmost importance to successful running at high speeds with longer drafts. An exclusive and valuable patented feature of this frame is the construction and arrangement by which the spindle rail with all attached parts, such as the builder motion, ring rails, wave motion, and the cylinder, may be raised or lowered to suit the various requirements of short or long traverse, for fine or coarse work. Any ordinary frame can be entirely readjusted in two hours' time.

Acquaint yourself with the many superior features of Fales & Jenks Frames. We will gladly send you complete Catalog, free of charge.

Write for informative Spinning Frame Catalog



WOONSOCKET MACHINE AND PRESS CO., Inc.

Opening, Picker, Carder, Drawing and Roving Machinery
WOONSOCKET, R. I.

**Cotton
Machinery**

FALES & JENKS MACHINE COMPANY
Spinning and Twisting Machinery
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Spooling, Warping and Winding Machinery
PAWTUCKET, R. I.

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**from Bale
to Loom**

Southern Office: WOODSIDE BLDG., GREENVILLE, S. C.

Conference of Overseers

(Continued from Page 11)

Lack of square deal	Be sure you're right then go ahead
	Explain when possible
	Assume share of responsibility.
	Be open and above board

Failure to have promises fulfilled	Make few promises and be sure to keep them
------------------------------------	--

At this point a lively discussion centered around "obeying orders." It was decided that this topic would be a good one for a future conference.

Case of Discipline

A certain man in the carding department had to be "hawled" out at least once a month because he would continue to do poor work.

A young man, a grinder in the carding department, came to work early and got his machine work done ahead of time. Then he would circulate around and "kid" others about being slow.

A man had some sort of kidney trouble that caused other workers to object to working near him. This went on for some time before a worker came to the overseer and told of the case.

A man came to an overseer and wanted to tell something on another worker. The overseer called the two men to the office and asked that the man who wanted to do the talking do it in the presence of the second man. This stopped tattling.

Two workers fighting were taken to the office and talked to. Before they left they were friends.

Two overseers working in the same plant continued to disagree due to past troubles which they had in their younger days.

A case was cited with reference to "misrepresenting facts," where the man was hurt but did not give the exact reasons.

Two men living side by side, each having children. These children got where they would throw rocks at each other. One day one of the children was hurt and the whole affair was taken to the plant. A committee settled the trouble.

One of the village boys, a good football player, got hurt in the side but didn't think it was serious enough to consider. Within a short while he died of T. B.

Case of Dissension

A man and his wife worked together in the same department. The wife was shown partiality by being helped by her husband. Other women workers became dissatisfied.

A man sold his auto to a worker under him. In order to get his money, he saw to it that this man secured all the extra work possible. This caused dissatisfaction among other workers.

A section man working a machine found that he could add something to the machine to improve it. He took it up with the higher-ups and they took it up with the company. The company sent a man to the plant and the machine was eventually changed. The man received no credit for his part.

(Continued Next Week)

Twenty Years of Manufacturing Experience Contribute to the Never Failing Accuracy and All-Round Satisfactory Performance of American Bobbins and Spools

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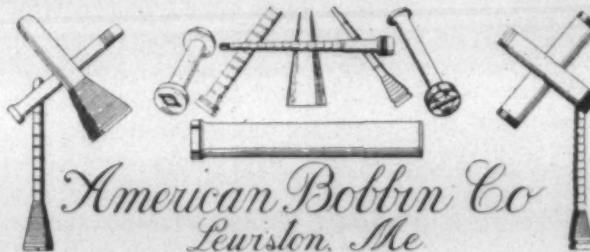
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TAPE SEWING THREAD

Durability

("COLUMBUS TAPE")

Strength

End of Corporation Baiting in Sight

There are reliable estimates which indicate that today there are around fifteen million owners of corporation stocks and bonds in the United States. It already is evident that this diffusion of ownership is not only bringing about new conditions in politics, but also is resulting in a new form of direct popular control of corporation management. The live corporation executive today cultivates his stockholders as assiduously as an editor considers his readers or a congressman flatters his constituents.

In the field of business, we observe the same tendency. Presidents write monthly or quarterly letters to the stockholders of corporations, whose inquiries receive instant and personal attention not only from underlings but from the key men of the corporation. A president of one of the largest utility companies in the United States, which controls physical assets running into the billions, has all stockholders' letters go over his desk in order that he may keep his hand upon the pulse of their opinions. Recognizing that the stockholder frequently registers his opinion of corporate policies by a switch in his investments, one great corporation inquires from every stockholder whose name goes off its records as to his opinion of the company's conduct; and whether or not his sale of stock reflects a lack of confidence. Here we have a powerful factor in the popular control of business, which has grown up independent of the efforts of statesmen or reformers; and this same instrumentality will undoubtedly evolve into a political mechanism. The constructive relationship between the stockholders and management is proof that the masses of the country are becoming the real governors, not merely the nominal or absentee owners, of these institutions. It is easy to foretell what the political effect of this is going to be. It will no longer be possible for the mere political adventurer to attack the business enterprise of the country with impunity, as it was possible in the days when people did not realize that at bottom their own prosperity and that of the great corporations of the country were interdependent.

Stockholders now have acquired a habit of writing to the presidents of the corporations and it will be just as easy to acquire a habit of writing to the State House if their investments are indirectly assailed by "legislators" looking for that form of graft. I think that the day of unreasonable attacks upon business is rapidly nearing an end.—Edward N. Hurley, former Chairman of U. S. Shipping Board, in address at Institute of Public Affairs, University of Virginia.



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Southern Railway Offers Tours

New Special Rates for Trips by Rail and Motor During Summer Months

On May 1st, Southern Railway authorized individual and party round-trip fares via rail and motor for tours during the Summer. Tickets to be sold daily, good to return 15 days from date of sale, and will entitle holder to stop over at all stations on rail and highway.

These tours provide complete transportation for the Summer vacationist, individually or in parties of 25 or more, to practically all Summer Resorts in the Southern Appalachian Mountains.

The tours are:

- (1) Rail to Asheville; Motor Coach to Winston-Salem via Blowing Rock and North Wilkesboro; rail to Charlotte. Fare: Individual, \$13.80; party \$12.55.
- (2) Rail to Asheville; Motor Coach via Bristol and North Wilkesboro to Winston-Salem; rail to Charlotte. Fare: Individual, \$13.85; party, \$12.60.
- (3) Rail to Asheville; Motor Coach to Hickory via Bristol and Blowing Rock; rail to Charlotte. Fare: Individual, \$13.75; party, \$12.55.
- (4) Rail to Asheville; Motor Coach to Charlotte, via Chimney Rock and Lake Lure. Fare: Individual, \$7.30; party, \$6.40.
- (5) Rail to Hickory; Motor Coach via Boone and North Wilkesboro to Winston-Salem; rail to Charlotte. Fare: Individual, \$10.15; party, \$9.35.
- (6) Rail to Hickory; Motor Coach via Blowing Rock and Bristol to Asheville; rail to Charlotte. Fare: Individual, \$14.10; party, \$12.85.
- (7) Rail to Johnson City; Motor Coach to Asheville; rail to Charlotte. Fare: Individual, \$12.05; party, \$9.85.
- (8) Rail to Culpepper; Motor Coach via Luray, Harrisonburg and Staunton to Charlottesville; rail to Charlotte. Fare: Party only, \$13.45.

City Ticket Office

308 West Trade Street Telephone Hemlock 20
Charlotte, N. C.

Exports of Cotton Textiles Show Gain

(Continued from Page 12)

as compared with 61 in yardage, and of denims 50 per cent. That of chambrays, 52 per cent, was more nearly comparable with the increase in yardage. Ginghams gained 28 per cent in value and suitings 31 per cent.

Unbleached sheetings, 40 inches in width and under, showed very little decline in average unit value, increasing 39 per cent in total value, as compared with 41 in yardage, but the wider sheetings increased only 33 per cent in total value, as against the 50 per cent increase in yardage. Osnaburgs ran counter to the general trend by advancing more in value than in yardage, with an increase of 79 per cent in value. Among colored fabrics, percales and prints over 32 inches in width showed a similar small gain in average unit value.

A sharp decline was registered in exports of piece-dyed goods other than those classes specifically mentioned, 26 per cent in yardage and 35 per cent in value. Miscellaneous yarn-dyed goods likewise increased, although relatively not so much, the decline in yardage amounting to 6 per cent and in value to 10 per cent. Miscellaneous printed goods, however, fared very well, yardage having increased 43 per cent and value 34 per cent. Shipments of these classes of goods in 1929 amounted to 24,490,000, 10,694,000 and 26,624,000 square yards, respectively.

Cotton and rayon mixtures of chief value cotton gained 1,759,000 square yards in exports, or 22 per cent, but the total value of these shipments was only 14 per cent above the 1928 level.

Duck Fairly Stable.

Cotton duck makes up a fairly small proportion of total cotton textile fabrics exported and as a whole has shown less tendency for shipments to increase than in other cases. Total yardage was only 13 per cent larger in 1929 than in 1928 and value 12 per cent larger. Colored duck, however, found a very good market as compared with last year, exports of this type having in-

creased 74 per cent in quantity and 78 per cent in value and amounting in 1928 to 1,198,000 square yards. Exports of numbered goods, or sail cloth, on the other hand, at 2,224,000 square yards had declined 15 per cent, with a slight gain in average unit value.

In tire fabrics it is not surprising to find a definite shift to the cord type. Exports of these goods increased nearly 433,000 square yards over 1928, reaching a total for the six months of 1929 of 2,858,000, while shipments of tire fabrics of other kinds declined from 850,000 to 630,000 square yards. Total exports of tire fabrics showed a smaller gain over 1928 figures than did many other kinds of cotton textiles, but exports in 1928 were substantially above those in 1927 in contrast to the situation in regard to most of the other classifications.

Data on the geographic distribution of cotton textile exports for the six month period are available only for the narrow sheetings, bleached and unbleached, and in the case of the former, comparison with last year is impossible because of a change in the details of classification in 1929. Exports of unbleached sheetings in forty-inch widths and under are therefore the only fabrics in which shifts in distribution can be determined for the half-year.

The greatest increase in exports of these sheetings occurred in shipments to Canada, over 3,318,000 square yards out of a total increase of 13,208,000, and this expansion in Canadian takings over 1928 amounts to 165 per cent. The extent to which these shipments may have represented a recovery to the 1927 level is not disclosed by the official trade statistics because of a change in classification, but it is known that more printing is being done in Canada.

Other large increases were 2,195,000 square yards to Central America, 1,352,000 to Cuba and 1,200,000 to the Philippines. Relatively these increases were less striking, however, constituting gains of 32, 61 and 50 per cent. Larger business in Cuba was more than offset by a decline in Haitian purchases, so that total West Indian business was but little greater than in the first half of 1928. Philippine business is working back toward a more normal level.

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Will give a good increase in tensile strength.
This Compound and our Service will give the feel and weight desired.

The most striking relative increases in exports of narrow gray sheetings occurred in shipments to British India, Greece and other Europe. Indian purchases at 659,000 square yards were five and a half times as large in the first six months of 1929 as in the corresponding period of 1928. The 601,000 square yards shipped to Greece were nearly three times as much as last year, while the 945,000 square yards taken by other European countries, presumably mostly Mediterranean trade, were more than three times as great. Shipments to Aden showed an increase of 834,000 square yards, or 58 per cent.

The larger South American customers all increased their purchases in 1929 with the exception of Peru and Venezuela, but the relative gains were not particularly notable. Taking the continent as a whole, its takings of these gray sheetings from the United States increased 1,539,000 square yards, or 18 per cent. Shipments to Oceania, with a gain of 256,000 square yards, were nearly twice as great as in 1928.

Cotton Textile Institute to Survey Bag Market

George A. Sloan, secretary of the Cotton-Textile Institute, announces the appointment of James S. Graham to the Institute staff to make a comprehensive survey of present and potential markets for cotton bags.

This new activity is undertaken with the financial support of narrow sheetings mills and selling agents that are promoting larger markets for bagging constructions. Mr. Sloan states that the immediate objects of this survey will be to encourage discontinuance of the use of 98-pound flour bags, promote the use of cotton bags for packaging fruit, vegetables and groceries, and study potential markets for cotton bags for other purposes. The Institute will co-operate in this work with the United States Departments of Agriculture and Commerce which are actively interested in extending the uses of cotton.

Mr. Graham has had extensive experience in the primary cotton goods market. He is a former cloth broker and has also been associated with Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company, and J. P. Stevens & Co. in sales and special promotional work. Before joining the Institute staff he was in the Chicago office of Converse & Co.

Spindle Hours Show Decline

Washington, D. C.—Activity in the cotton spinning industry for July declined as compared with June this year but showed an increase over July of last year.

Census Bureau statistics for the month were announced as follows:

Active spindle hours for July totaled 7,744,243,369, or an average of 222 hours per spindle in place, compared with 8,155,388,604 and 232 in June this year and 6,258,620,372 and 176 in July last year.

Spinning spindles in place July 31 numbered 34,829,022 of which 30,385,858 were operated at some time during the month, compared with 35,121,638 and 30,628,412 for June this year and 35,542,122 and 28,228,024 in July last year.

The average number of spindles operated during July was 34,883,979 or at 100.2 per cent capacity on a scale shift basis, compared with 36,735,985 and 104.6 per cent in June this year and 28,351,621 and 79.8 per cent in July last year.

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COTTON GOODS

New York.—Marked improvement was noted in the cotton goods markets last week. Sales of both gray and finished goods were larger and buying interest was sufficient to indicate further good business this week. The demand for tickings, denims, towels and a number of other lines for fall business was stronger and contracts for future delivery were larger. A very satisfactory business was reported in gray goods. Buyers were more confident of values and less inclined to delay over the cotton situation. In print cloths, sales were the largest of any recent week and there was also better trade in narrow sheetings.

The demand for fall printed cottons continues steady and the wash goods division is doing well for the fall, several new cloths moving into September in the largest mills and prices are firm. Tickings have been selling at irregular prices, on memorandum and otherwise, preliminary to the naming of a new basis soon after Labor Day. Curtain materials of various kinds have been selling steadily, the lower grades being highly competitive.

There has been a good movement in some of the working suit and working shirt materials in some houses this week. Considerable activity is reported in plain rayons, rayon crepes, and fancies of many descriptions. Production is being held down on print cloths, sheetings, duck, chambrays, carded yarns and some of the fancy fine cloths.

Curtailment plans already arranged provided for a week's shutdown in September and a number of large plants are closed until after Labor Day.

Slight improvement in the sale of fine goods was reported. Most of the trading was for filling in business, with only a limited amount of future business. Although prices showed no change, the general list on fine goods was firmer.

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	5%
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	5%
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	7%
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	8%
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	10%
Dress ginghams	12½-15
Brown sheetings	11½
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	9½
Brown sheetings, standard	12½
Tickings, 8-oz.	22 -23
Denims	17
Staple ginghams, 27-in.	11½

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YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—Barring occasional inquiries for fill-in poundages, cotton yarn trading during the past week has proved exceptionally dull. The rise of raw cotton stimulated immediate sales, but the market first expects little forward buying until September 1. The worst setback was the announcement of sharp reductions on mercerized yarns by one of the largest producers, although actual changes in quotations traceable directly to this were not to be found and the bearish slant indicated undoubtedly gave buyers pause.

Aside from these reductions the influence of which is problematical, dealers considered that crop advices were distinctly favorable. They asserted that the staple had practically made up the losses which followed the government's large report. The drouth in Texas and rains reported in the Eastern growing sections where the boll weevil is a large factor were cited in favor of a crop smaller than indicated in the August estimate.

Spinners have been trying to lift levels in the last few days and on the index counts some gains were made. In 20s two-ply warps, the price of 35 cents is being frequently paid in transactions where delivery is an important consideration. A week ago it was much more difficult to get 34½ cents in the same situation. In 30s the market has been fairly successful in making 39½ cents to 40 cents, the average range, instead of a ½ lower. Knitters seeking the lower counts of yarn on cones are finding 30 cents the best possible price on 6s, 8s and 10s.

Southern Single Warps		Southern Frame Spun Carded Yarn on Cones	
8s	32½	8s	31
10s	33	10s	31
12s	33½	12s	31½
14s	34	14s	32
16s	35	16s	32½
20s	35½	18s	33
24s	37	20s	34½
30s	40	22s	35
40s		24s	36
		26s	37
Southern Single Skeins		30s	39½
10s	32	40s	47
12s	33		
14s	34		
16s	35½		
20s	35½		
22s	36½		
24s	37		
26s	38		
30s	39½		
40s			
Southern Two-ply Skeins			
4s-8s	32		
10s	32½		
12s	33		
14s	34		
16s	35		
20s	36		
24s	38		
26s	39		
30s	40		
40s	47½		
50s	56		
60s	63		
Southern Two-ply Warps			
8s	32½	8s-12s	47
10s	33½	20s	49
12s	34½	30s	57
14s	34½	36s	58
16s	35	38s	58½
20s	36	40s	59
24s	38	50s	62½
26s	39	60s	70
30s	40	70s	81
40s	47½	80s	91
50s	56		
60s	63		
Southern Combed Peeler Single Yarn on Cones			
10s	45½	10s	45½
12s	46	12s	46
14s	46½	14s	46½
16s	47	16s	47
20s	47½	20s	47½
24s	48	24s	49
30s	49	26s	49½
40s ex.	48	38s	50
Carpet and Upholstery Yarns			
In Skeins			
8s to 9s 3-ply tinged tubes	28		
8s 3-ply hard white warp twist	31		
10s and 12s 3 and 4-ply hard white yarn tubes and skeins	32½		
Same warps	33½	70s	71

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August 29, 1929

Hester on Cotton.

New Orleans, La.—In annual report on cotton season ended with July, Secretary Hester, of New Orleans Cotton Exchange, says total value of crop, including seed, was \$1,723,420,705, against \$1,659,609,259 the preceding season. Value without seed was \$1,447,632,705, against \$1,440,514,259.

The crop averaged strict low middling to middling, against middling to strict middling the preceding season. Average price of middling was 18.92 cents a pound, against 19.72 cents the preceding season, and the average value of lint cotton a bale was \$96.62, compared with \$104.29 in the year before.

Total of exports for the season was 8,279,727 bales, against 7,830,408 the preceding season.

Average gross weight of bales for the season was 521.21 pounds, compared with 516.73 in the preceding season.

Broadcloth—What Is It?

"Fine all woolen or worsted warp dress cloth or coating of stout texture; the fabric is fulled and napped, shorn and pressed on the face, which has a velvety feel and a little gloss. The back is twilled." (Dictionary of Textiles).

In view of the present discussion now going on in the trade as to what is a broadcloth, it might be well to recall what a real broadcloth is and what it is made from.

The same government agency that has ruled that pongee must be made from silk to be consistent should rule that broadcloth should be made from wool.—Bulletin of National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

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Set this style type, figure about 40 words to the inch.

Set this style, about 30 words to inch.

Darlington Fabrics Enlarging

New York.—That it might keep pace with the orders now being placed for early fall delivery, the Darlington Fabrics Corporation, 180 Madison Avenue, is making additions to its mills at Charlotte, N. C., and Newton, N. J. When completed the very latest and most efficient type of machinery will be installed and production will be greatly increased.

Operating on a 24-hour shift, the mills of the Darlington Corporation have been taxed to the utmost to supply the amount of material that was demanded. Production has been slightly below the demand but, with the additional space and new machinery, it is expected that orders will be handled without any delay.

The company is one of the largest manufacturers of drapery damasks. It specializes in sombre effects, with varying types in designs to meet the requirements of the different buyers. As many as five different colors may be had in a particular design, one of the most complete color ranges to be found. In addition to the period designs there are many very artistic modern and semi-modern patterns.

Multi-color fabrics in novelty makes with a rayon warp are much in demand. There is an unusually large assortment at the Darlington sales rooms, the colors and designs being almost as large as that carried in the drapery damask. Antique satins and pasha cloth, closely related to antique satin, may also be had.

Westcott "Protex"

Westcott Hosiery Mills, Dalton, Ga., has developed a process of treating silk stockings to give chiffons the durability of service weights and an appearance closely simulating lisle. The first line will be offered next month.

The new process is called "Protex," a method of treating silk threads before and after knitting. Some of the company's numbers had previously been sold with the treatment applied after knitting, the present method being an improvement.

The first number will be a 300-needle 4-thread hose at \$8 a dozen, knitted on circular machines with seams up the back. The other will be a 300-needle 7-thread style at the same price, both for delivery September 10. Both are guaranteed.

Westcott is also adding a new 300-needle 4-thread number with black French heels, black toes and a back seam running up the back at \$8 in six or seven color combinations. Delivery is September 15. A double pointed black heel at the same price is also for delivery on that date.

Miss Poyntz Talks at Negro Meeting

Hickory, N. C.—Speaking in a negro tabernacle, Miss Juliet Stuart Poyntz, of International Labor Defense, and Ben Wells, organizer of the National Textile Workers Union, last night addressed what was called as a mass meeting of workers for organization of a union local.

The meeting was attended by 11 white men by actual count and several times that many negroes. No organization was perfected so far as could be learned.

"We are here to organize a branch of the National Textile Workers Union in Hickory," declared Miss Poyntz, "and color, religion or race makes no difference in our organization."



"Where Quality Counts"

U. S. Ring Traveler Co.

159 Aborn St., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

ANTONIO SPENCER, Pres. AMOS M. BOWEN, Treas.

WILLIAM P. VAUGHAN

Southern Representative, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.

"WHERE TRAVELER NEEDS ARE PARAMOUNT." Use the UNIVERSAL STANDARD PRODUCTS, which insure you against Interruptions and Delays in your work.
FOR FINE YARNS—

Use OUR SPECIAL TEMPERED NARROW TRAVELERS.

FOR UNIFORMITY OF TWIST IN PLYS AND CORDS—

Use the new "BOWEN PATENTED VERTICAL OFF-SET" Patent No. 1,636,992.

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Textile Winding Machinery

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Factory Office: Providence, R. I.

CLINTON STARCHES

FOR ALL TEXTILE PURPOSES

Manufactured by

CLINTON CORN SYRUP REFINING

COMPANY

CLINTON, IOWA

QUALITY

SERVICE



The more the Textile Industry learns about Sizol Service the better it appreciates its value in successful weaving.

SEYDEL CHEMICAL COMPANY

Jersey City, N. J.

Hubbard, Texas

Griffin, Ga.

Greenville, S. C.

I. G. Moore

W. T. Osteen

W. W. Greer

August 29, 1929

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for two weeks.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three month's membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Age 42, fifteen years experience on all grade of goods. Can run a room to perfection. No. 5641.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Age 32. Am night overseer of a mill that is stopping night work, and must have work. Best of references. No. 5642.

WANT position as superintendent. Well experienced in various lines, and all through the different processes of manufacturing in the different departments. Best of references. No. 5643.

WANT position as carder or spinner, but prefer spinning. 25 years experience on colored work. Strictly temperate and a church member. No. 5644.

WANT position as superintendent, or as carder or spinner or both. Experienced, efficient and reliable. Can come at once. No. 4646.

WANT position as overseer weaving; age 33. Experienced on most all plain weaves, also colored work and dobby work. No. 5646.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or will consider position as second hand in large mill. 25 years as fixer, second hand and overseer on many plain and fancy weaves. No. 5647.

WANT position as overseer weavings. Experienced on drills, sheeting, ducks and colored work. Good habits and dependable. References. No. 5648.

WANT position as social service director. Three years with large Southern mill; had charge of houses, social and athletic activities. Best references from the superintendent. No. 5649.

WANT position as superintendent, or as overseer weaving in large mill. Experienced and well known. Best references. No. 5650.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Age 39, well experienced, efficient and reliable. No. 5651.

WANT position as overseer spinning or winding and twisting. Age 37. Can change on short notice. Would accept position as second hand in large mill. No. 5652.

WANT position as night superintendent, or as carder and spinner. 15 years experience. Complete I. C. S. course. Age 31. Go anywhere for better position. Best references. No. 5653.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both. Experienced on carded and combed yarns. 12 years second hand, two years overseer. Now employed. No. 5654.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or weaving and slashing. Experienced on plain, fancy and Jacquards—cotton and rayon. Age 35, strictly temperate. No. 5655.

WANT position as overseer spinning, day or night. Six years second hand, three years overseer. Age 36. Good education. No trouble holding help. Best references. No. 5656.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer carding or spinning—or both. 30 years experience on cotton and waste. Can give satisfaction. Best references as to character and ability. No. 5657.

WANT position as sewing machine fixer. Union Special Machines preferred. Experienced and reliable. No. 5658.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinner. Age 43, well experienced in carding, spinning, twisting and plain weaving. Best references from present and former employers. No. 5659.

WANT position as superintendent. Age 30. Textile graduate. Three years overseer and designer. Three years superintendent, large mill on colored fancies. Best references. No. 5660.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Age 30. Go anywhere. Experienced on drill, twill, sheeting, shade and print cloth. Best references. No. 5661.

WANT position as second hand in winding, warping and quilling, or spinning and warping. Well qualified. No. 5662.

WANT position as overseer carding. Efficient and experienced. Good references. No. 5663.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Good character, experienced and trustworthy. No. 5664.

WANT position as overseer, or as second hand in spinning, where there is a chance of promotion. Experienced and efficient. No. 5665.

WANT position as napper and finisher. Age 31. Two years with large manufacturing company, now in hands of receiver. Experienced in starching and calendering, folding, inspecting and all kinds of finishing, plain, dobby checks and napped goods. No. 5666.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Fancies, Jacquard and box work my specialties. Best references. No. 5667.

WANT position as superintendent cloth or yarn mill. Special fancy weaving my hobby. Prefer Alabama. No. 5668.

WANT position as overseer carding. Experienced on carded and combed yarns and an I. C. S. graduate. Reliable and willing. Seven years on present job. No. 5669.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or as superintendent. No. 5670.

WANT position as master mechanic. Seventeen years experience. On present job eight years, and present employers will recommend me. No. 5671.

WANT position as bookkeeper or payroll clerk. Finished course in LaSalle accountancy. Age 20, an orphan, Protestant, good morals. Two years card room experience. No. 5672.

WANT position—by high grade superintendent. Can give satisfaction. No. 5673.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Ten years overseer on plain goods. Best references. No. 5674.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer. Jacquard work preferred. Best references. No. 5675.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Special studies in spinning, and 25 years experience. Good references. No. 5676.

Store Queries Show Lack of Knowledge of Chemical Yarns

Department store executives are still shaky on just what rayon is and the difference between it and various brand names of yarn, according to two inquiries received from two important retail organizations.

Regardless of whether manufacturers of particular brands of chemical yarns are willing to call their product rayon or not, it does show that important factors in the retail field have little knowledge of chemical yarns. With these officers of retail outlets uninformed generally about the rayon family, it can be understood why store help and customers know comparatively little about the material. In view of this, it would seem that whatever educational effort is being directed at stores, it should be multiplied many times.

The following letter was received from the sales promotion division of one of the largest chains of department stores in the country: "Will you help us with this problem? We are anxious not to promote any manufacturers' trade names of the rayon fabric family. Is it your opinion that such names as 'Chardonize' and 'Celanese' are given to fabrics that are really rayon in type? Is 'Chardonize,' for instance, a new name for a new type of fabric developed in a new way from cellulose, or, is it properly described as rayon?"

The following questions have been received from the president of one of the leading specialty shops in Cleveland:

"1. What is the origin and meaning of the word 'rayon'?"

"2. Is rayon made of both wood and cotton base?"

"3. Is Bemberg properly qualified as rayon?"

"These questions have come up in connection with our promotion of Bemberg."

It would seem that there is a necessity for clearer and more direct explanation of the differences between the various yarns of chemical origin and the proper and simple explanation of the differences, where there are any.—Retailing.

Canadian Tire Mills at Capacity.

Ottawa, Ont.—Dominion Textile's tire fabric subsidiaries, Shelburne Cottons and Drummondville Cottons, continue to operate at capacity with no signs of slackening apparent, as yet. The plants have been busy on substantial orders since they came under the Dominion Textiles, and appear to be proving a profitable investment.



Up-to-date mills are changing rings in summer

Successful cotton mills are changing their spinning rings in the summer. Right now during July and August, a leading South Carolina mill is installing 25,000 new DIAMOND FINISH Rings and we can name a number of others who choose summer to change their rings. Why? Because the slack season requires less production, and is the best time to stop to change rings.

Change now. Don't wait until worn rings bring poor quality, and FORCE you to change just when you most need 100% production.



Whitinsville (Mass.) SPINNING RING CO.

1866

1929

“Tuffer” Card Clothing

You cannot afford to operate your cards without at least trying a set of this celebrated card Clothing.

Once tried, always used

Howard Bros. Manufacturing Company

Established 1866

Home Office and Factory, Worcester, Mass.

Branches:

Atlanta, Ga. (Factory)

Philadelphia, Pa.



Speed . . . tests Shuttle Quality

Faster-running looms required to increase mill production also require shuttles of undisputed quality to withstand the added pressure of increased production.

Obsolescent shuttles as well as those of inferior quality cannot keep pace with the tempo of present day production methods.

Shuttles branded with the J. H. Williams Co. name have undergone improvements that assure them longer service in high-speed looms, made possible by the careful workmanship of long-experienced shuttle makers. Test these quality shuttles in your faster-running looms.

*Heddles and
Heddle Frames
Also Shuttles*

The J. H. Williams Co. Millbury, Mass.

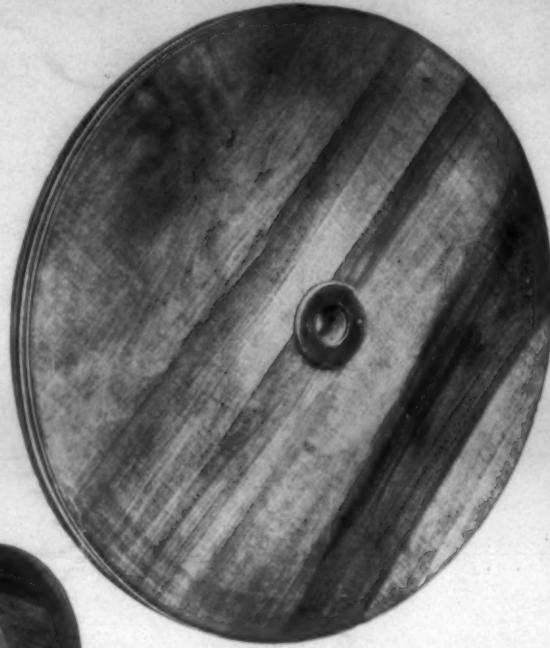
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For All Systems of
HIGH SPEED WARPING

Accurate Balanced
True Running

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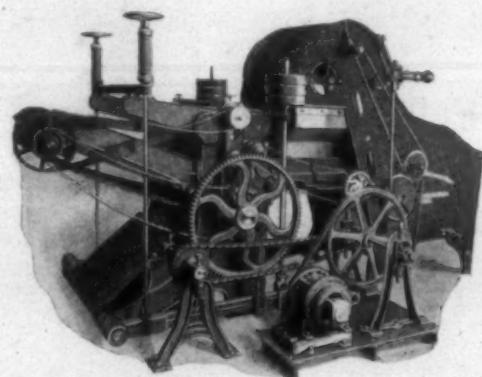


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"The Only Successful High Speed Head"



Continuous Automatic Extractor

This apparatus consists of a ruggedly mounted pair of 12" diameter compound lever weighted squeezer rolls, with adjustable feed and doffer aprons, to which bleach or dye liquor saturated cotton or wool is continuously delivered by an Automatic Feed and by which the maximum percentage of such contained liquid is squeezed from the fibres and runs to waste or is recovered as the situation demands.

Why not employ this modern Extractor in your dyehouse?

C. G. SARGENT'S SONS CORP.
Graniteville, Mass.

*Builders of Cotton Stock Drying Machines
and Yarn Conditioning Machines*

Fred H. White, Southern Representative, Charlotte, N. C.



LANE

Patent Steel Frame
Canvas Mill Trucks

One of the outstanding features of Lane Canvas Mill Trucks, and this applies also to all Lane Baskets, is the entire absence of any rough surfaces or, in fact, anything whatever to in any way injure the most delicate materials handled therein.

W. T. Lane & Brothers

*Originators and Manufacturers of
Canvas Baskets for 25 years*

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.